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READY FOR WORD "GO!"

'VARSITY CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE ANXIOUS TO HEAR IT.

University of Pennsylvania's Eight the Favorite—The Quakers Feel that They Have Only Cornell to Beat to Gain the Victory—Harvard's Men Make a Poor Showing in Their Last Day's Practice on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—The advance guard of students to see the intercollegiate regatta has been pouring into town all day. The hotels are filled to their utmost. Boarding houses are packed with young men, who swear about both the quantity and quality of the food, while they boast about the certainty of victory for the crew of the college with which they happen to be affiliated. People are here who have great wads of money and mercenary looks, who are anxious to bet on the race, but who cannot make up their minds as to which of the four crews to back.

The preponderance of opinion of college men is that the crew that beats the eight from the University of Pennsylvania will win the race. The Pennsylvania boys themselves think that they have only Cornell to beat in order to win. A week ago there seemed to be a belief that it was Harvard's crew that was to be counted on as the one most dangerous and most likely to win. To-night there is less confidence among the Harvard men themselves, and the stories afloat are to the effect that Harvard is very much depressed by the unexpected defeat of the freshman crew. It was to this feeling of depression that Harvard's poor showing on the river to-night was accredited—that and the rough water away up the river, six or eight miles from here, where they had their practice.

Certain it is that the Harvard boys were in poor form, poorer than any they have shown since their arrival. They rowed sloppily and in a fashion that discouraged the friends who saw their last practice.

As to Columbia, she seems to be as completely an unknown quantity as she was last year, when she won the race. Some think she is playing "foxy" again, but there was little Columbia money here to back the crew, as compared with that which was afloat a year ago. Her crew is a good one, but the young Columbians do not seem so anxious to cover the money of the partisans of other crews as they did a year ago, when they quietly backed their crew right and left and at any sort of odds they could get.

Cornell boys are confident enough of victory in their talk, but the critics hardly know how to place them, with their new stroke, which is different from any they have ever rowed, a sort of scuttlers' stroke, modified to suit the demands of an eight-oared crew. Oarsmen doubt if Cornell can pull its stroke successfully for four miles.

The fact seems to be that the race is a very open one, and that any one of the four crews is liable to win it. A more open race has not been rowed since the old intercollegiate regattas at Springfield and Saratoga, back in the seventies. All the crews will row at about the same stroke—from thirty-two to thirty-six, the latter on spurts only.

The Pennsylvanians are perhaps in the best physical condition, though the Cornell and Harvard crews have both taken on flesh since they have been here, especially since last Monday, when their last really hard work was done. Carnett, who has been rowing at No. 3 in the Pennsylvania shell, has been displaced by Frederick M. Dunn. Meguiar goes to row at the bows and Capt. Boyle is slated for a seat at No. 4 instead of at No. 2, where he had been putting in the early work of the crew. Carnett goes out of the shell because he has been a sufferer from "oarsman's crabs," the boatmen call it, and which has sometimes been called by old women "a stitch in the side." The men rowing in the positions named made a good appearance in their three-mile spin on the river this evening, at the close of which they came back to their boathouse more confident than ever of victory. They have lots of sand and grit, and certainly will make a good race, even if they do not win. They will row in their old shell in place of the new one made by Waters.

In the Harvard shell Hollister and Townsend, who have been rowing at 2 and 4, respectively, will change places in the race. Otherwise, the make-up of the crews will be as they have been previously published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

That there will be an enormous crowd here to-morrow is certain. Every seat in the observation train has been sold. The river is filled with craft of various sorts, and this will be added to to-morrow considerably, as at midnight there was promise of fairer weather. The outlook had been bad all day, with a drizzling rain at intervals and a northerly wind, and the weather sharps say that all this will change by the morning. Among the pleasure craft that have been assigned places along the anchorage line at the finish of the race are the following yachts: J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, J. H. Flagler's Arista, Charles Fleischmann's Hiawatha, Charles W. Harkness's Peerless, F. G. Bowne's Riverie, Commodore Van Santvoord's Clermont, Miss E. L. Breeze's Elsa, A. C. Harrison's Shearwater, W. M. Salomon's Avenel, R. F. Ballantine's Eleanor, J. H. Hannan's Embla, W. R. Sand's Nirvana, Richard Stevens's Alleen, A. E. Tower's Zara, Edward Orr's Nomad, J. E. Reegburn's Grochin, T. T. Adams's schoner Sachem, W. J. Mathewsen's sloop Louise, J. G. Averill's schooner yacht Lasca, the Chicago yacht Empress, and a score of launches.

Cornell's Glee and Mandolin Club gave a concert to an enormous crowd at the Opera House here this evening, and the citizens of Poughkeepsie gave a ball at the armory to-night, which was attended by about all the collegians and pretty girls in the town.

PENNSYLVANIANS VERY CONFIDENT.

They Are in Fine Form and Will Row Their Best.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., June 25.—If confidence can win a boat race, then the Pennsylvania men will win to-morrow's race, hands down. Their defeat yesterday in the freshmen's race has only served as a stimulant, and they are determined that in the 'Varsity race, if they can't win, the winners shall know that they have had a race. They did not expect to win the freshman race, and were well pleased to do as well as they did, considering the ill luck they had. They got a poor start and then steered a bad course. In spite of this, they were close on the leaders at the finish. They will have no poor start to-morrow. As soon as the referee says "Go!" the men will row, and row for all they are worth to the finish.

All the men appear to be in first-rate condition. In practice they have rowed over the course in nineteen minutes, but rowing in practice and rowing in a race are vastly different. The boys know this, but say they will give a good account of themselves, and every one expects that they will keep their word.

In their work, the Pennsylvanias have been greatly encouraged by all the pretty girls at Bellevue Villa, and if they do not do well to-morrow there will be many disappointed ones. The crew went out twice to-day, at 11 o'clock this morning and at 5:30 P. M. No attempt was made at speed. They just paddled over the course at about a 28 stroke. Coxswain McEver, who lost his voice cheering the freshmen yesterday, had completely recovered his form, and shouted to the men lustily as they rowed

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FOUR INJURED IN A CABLE CAR.

Passengers for Lexington Avenue Were Piled on the Floor.

Four men were painfully injured yesterday afternoon when a north-bound Lexington Avenue cable car came to a sudden stop at Broadway and Twenty-second Street. The cause of the accident is not known.

When the car arrived near Twenty-second Street it slowed up a little so as to switch off to the track of the Lexington Avenue Division. Then it started ahead again at a lively speed. At Twenty-second Street there sounded a slight grinding noise, followed immediately by the sudden stoppage of the car.

Many of the passengers were standing. They were thrown on the floor of the car. Those who had seats fared as badly. It took several minutes for the tumbled passengers to get separated from the heap in which they had been thrown at the forward end of the car.

It was then found that four of the undermost passengers had been injured. One was a middle-aged man, who gave his name as William C. Plumber and said he lived at the Empire Hotel, Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was bleeding from an ugly wound over the left eye, and also complained of being injured internally. An ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital.

Two of those injured refused to wait for the ambulance and hurried away, after giving their names to a policeman. They were Charles Olander, fifty years old, of 53 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Paulding Farnham, thirty-five years old, of 431 Fifth Avenue. Olander's left hand was cut, while Farnham's mouth was badly cut and one of his teeth broken. The other injured man was William Boehmer, sixty-six years old, of 209 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. He was cut across the nose. After being attended by the ambulance surgeon he left for his home.

Mr. Plumber was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that he was not seriously injured, and he went home.

As there was no evidence to show that the accident was the fault of the gripman, he was not arrested. The car was not damaged, and traffic was not stopped for more than five minutes.

ACTIVITY IN SILVER BULLION.

Speculators Are Busy and There Are Large Exports.

An uncommonly active speculative interest in silver bullion certificates has developed within the last two or three days. Certain Wall Street brokers have taken advantage of the demonstrated popular strength of the free-coinage craze throughout the South and West to start a boom in silver certificates. Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated 195,000 ounces of silver, and the price of the white metal advanced to 70, subsequently receding to 69¾.

Among the stories told in explanation of this sudden activity and strength in silver was one to the effect that some of the big smelting works in the West had been compelled to buy silver bullion in the open market in order to fill their contract orders. The strikes in various silver mines are said to have prevented the smelting works from getting ore. It was reported on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday that the agent of a large smelting concern in Colorado had bought 200,000 ounces of silver bullion in this city this week.

A down-town bullion dealer estimates that the arrivals of silver bullion in New-York from the West recently have averaged about 1,000,000 ounces weekly. A large proportion of this silver is at once exported to Europe through the agents of Western smelting concerns, the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, and M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, which is the custodian of the silver bullion against which certificates are issued, held 789,217 ounces of silver yesterday. Representing this large amount of bullion, there are outstanding 789 certificates, each certificate calling for 1,000 ounces of silver.

MURDERERS MAY BE LYNCHED.

Troops Ordered to Glencoe, Minn., Where They Are Confined.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—Infuriated citizens of Southern Minnesota are trying to-night to lynch the tramps who yesterday murdered Sheriff Rodgers of McLeod County.

A posse of 250 men chased the desperadoes all day, and caught them in a swamp five miles west of Arlington early this evening without firing a shot.

As soon as it was learned that they had been captured mobs bent on lynching began to move forward from Glencoe, New-Auburn, Green Isle, and Hutchinson.

The Governor was informed that the officers at Arlington could not cope with the mob. While the mobs were moving on Arlington, the prisoners were rushed down a back street to a passing train and taken to Glencoe. This saved the prisoners for a time at least, but word was telegraphed the Governor that the Deputy Sheriff in charge at Glencoe could not prevent a lynching.

As all the militia companies belonging near Glencoe were taking their regular Summer outing, and were unavailable, the Governor ordered out Company C, First Regiment, stationed in St. Paul, and that company left St. Paul for Glencoe at 10:40 o'clock this evening, expecting it would reach Glencoe at 1 o'clock, but the news from Glencoe at midnight indicates that there may be a lynching before the troops shall arrive.

HUNDRED PERSONS CHASE A THIEF.

Sinclair Picked Bradstreet's Pocket on a Sixth Avenue Car.

Albert T. Bradstreet, a merchant, who lives at Thomaston, Conn., was riding up town on the front platform of a Sixth Avenue car last evening, when a well-dressed young man boarded the car at Thirty-fifth Street and took a place beside him.

While the car was passing Thirty-eighth Street Mr. Bradstreet felt a tug at his watch chain, and, looking down, saw the chain dangling from his waistcoat pocket. He felt for his hundred-dollar gold watch, but it was gone.

The well-dressed young man, at the same instant, jumped from the car, and started to run through Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Bradstreet followed him, and cried "Stop thief!" at the top of his voice. Fully 100 persons joined in the chase, and followed the young man into Fifth Avenue and to Fortieth Street, where he was caught by Policeman Clemmens of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

At the station house the prisoner gave his name as Archibald Sinclair, twenty-seven years old. He refused to give his address. Mr. Bradstreet's watch was found in his pocket.

Evacuation of Fort Ontario.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Upon the authority of the Secretary of War and under instructions from the headquarters of the army, Major Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, has ordered the available command at Madison Barracks, New-York, to attend, at Oswego, July 15, the celebration of the centennial of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British troops.

Battery Park Free Bath.

The Battery Park free bath was placed in its Summer berth yesterday, and will be opened in a few days. The bath will be open between 5 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays for women and during the same hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for men. On Sunday men will be allowed to bathe until noon.

Verdict in White's Favor.

A sealed verdict for the defendant was handed to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday by the jury that tried the case of Edward Cuthbert and others against Abraham White to recover $10,000 upon a promissory note given by White. The verdict was in the defendant's favor.

ABBEY'S FIRM UP AGAIN

IT WILL START ANEW WITH NOT A DOLLAR OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Cash for Small Creditors and Stock for Those to Whom Large Amounts Are Due—Opera Season to Open Nov. 16—Metropolitan Opera House and Tremont Theatre, Boston, to be the Firm's Only Ventures Next Season.

The Reorganization Committee of the creditors of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau held a meeting yesterday morning in the office of William Steinway and formally adopted the plan for a final adjustment of the finances of the embarrassed firm according to the scheme exclusively outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Sunday.

Henry E. Abbey was present at the meeting and gave his complete assent to the proposition made by the Reorganization Committee.

Mr. Steinway, as Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization, stated that the total indebtedness of the firm was $865,000, and that creditors representing over $335,000 of that amount, which is more than 92 per cent. of the total indebtedness, had given their unqualified consent to the scheme of rehabilitation proposed by the Reorganization Committee.

The claims of the smaller creditors, aggregating about $10,000, will be paid at once in cash. The larger creditors will receive stock to the amount of their claims in the newly organized firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, which practically began its career yesterday free of all incumbrance and without a cent of indebtedness.

Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will confine their operations exclusively to the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city, and the Tremont Theatre, in Boston.

Henry E. Abbey, in his apartments in the Gilsey House last evening, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It gives me great satisfaction to announce that the affairs of the firm are practically settled. The creditors are entirely satisfied with the plan of reorganization so ably carried out by Mr. Steinway, and my partners and myself are more than content.

"It was an arduous task for so busy a man as Mr. Steinway, and the rapidity of the reorganization is remarkable when you consider that we have no National bankruptcy law.

"Since the meeting this morning I have heard from other creditors who are desirous of giving their assent to the plan, and I believe we now have 98 per cent. of the indebtedness represented in the reorganization plan.

"According to Mr. Steinway's plans, the indebtedness will all be paid in full within three years, and with interest."

Speaking of his plans, Mr. Abbey said that the firm would give its undivided attention to operatic enterprises in connection with the Metropolitan Opera House. The season of grand opera will begin Nov. 16, the week following the Horse Show. Almost all the principal artists who appeared in grand opera last season under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in the Metropolitan Opera House have been re-engaged, there will be an entire change of repertory, and many new features will be added.

Mr. Abbey, who became seriously ill at a critical time in the affairs of his firm, is now entirely restored to health, and it is his intention to throw all his best efforts into the upbuilding of the new organization.

Many of his friends called at his apartments last evening to congratulate him upon the settlement of the affairs of the firm and to wish him success in his new departure.

ROBBED GUESTS OF THE WALDORF.

James Murray, Elevator Boy, Confesses to Takeing Jewelry.

James Murray, nineteen years old, of 315 East Seventy-eighth Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with having robbed the guests in the Hotel Waldorf, where he was employed as an elevator boy. It is stated that over $3,000 worth of jewelry has been stolen from the rooms of the guests in the last three months, and Murray, according to the police, is directly concerned in the robbing. The specific charge against him is the larceny of a diamond ring valued at $250 from a guest named Rutherford.

The hotel detective learned that Murray had left the employ of the hotel for a short time and that, during the period, no robberies were reported. The boy was re-employed, and then the guests commenced to complain again about missing their jewelry. The detective watched Murray, and noticed that he followed the chambermaids to rooms, and when they stepped out of the rooms he remained behind.

Murray was arrested on suspicion, and when he was searched the pawn ticket for Mr. Rutherford's ring was found in his pocket. He confessed the robberies at Police Headquarters.

In tracing up some of the stolen jewelry Detective West found that some of it had been pawned by a man named Henry Horn, otherwise known as "Early Bird Harris." Horn was arrested. He said he bought the tickets on speculation from a third party. The boy said he did not know Horn.

Murray was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

BACK FROM HIS FISHING TRIP.

The President and Secretary Carlisle Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The lighthouse tender Violet, with President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Dr. O'Reilly of the army, and Capt. Lamberton of the navy on board, reached Washington at 9:30 A. M. Private Secretary Thurber was at the wharf with a coupé, and accompanied the President back to the White House. Mr. Thurber had received a message that the Violet would arrive at the hour named, sent from Indian Head or Alexandria.

It seems that Mr. Cleveland and his companions spent most of their holiday fishing in Chesapeake Bay, fishing off the mouth of the James River, and not far from Fort Monroe. They caught a lot of salt-water fish, principally crokers, bluefish, seabass, and the variety known as squeteague and weakfish. The President said that everybody had a good time. It rained very hard Monday.

Presents of fish caught were made to Cabinet officers and other friends of the President to-day.

Accident at a Society Circus.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—At a society circus, given last evening on the lawn of James T. Jones, a section of the seats gave way and their occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. J. L. Hudson suffered a broken leg, James Brainard's spine was injured, and Mrs. Brainard had an arm badly lacerated. Ex-Adjt. Gen. Alfred Orendorff and Postmaster R. M. Ridgely each had a foot crushed. Miss Catherine T. Wiley of Fredonia, N. Y., who is visiting Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Tiffany, had a bruised ankle, and several others were bruised. The accident caused considerable excitement, and for a time there was danger of a stampede, as the crowd at the burlesque was a large one.

A Small Boy Saves a Life.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 25.—Cleveland Culver, seven years old, saved a life here to-day. He leaped into the canal at a point where the water is eight feet deep to rescue a three-year-old child. Several older boys stood on the bank and did not attempt to go to the rescue, although they could swim, while Culver could not. Culver located the child by the bubbles that were rising and, diving, caught the child's dress. He brought the child to the surface and with difficulty reached the bank. The child was revived.

Romer Emmon Is Dead.

Romer Emmon, a colored man, who had been in the employ of Augustin Daly for the last twenty years and had traveled with him all over the United States and Europe, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday of consumption.

RAN AWAY UNDER HOT FIRE.

Filibuster Commodore Escapes from the Revenue Cutter McLane.

TAMPA, Fla., June 25.—When the steamer Commodore left Port Tampa this afternoon she was followed by the revenue cutter McLane, the latter having orders to stop the suspected filibuster.

When Capt. Morton of the Commodore saw the McLane in pursuit he crowded on steam, and a lively race began. As the Commodore gained the McLane sent four solid shot after the filibuster, and she came to.

The McLane's commander searched the Commodore, but nothing contraband was found. The Commodore was allowed to go, and the McLane started back to port.

Six miles down the bay, however, the Commodore came to, and was approached by three schooners. Nearly 100 men and scores of boxes of arms and ammunition were transferred from the schooners to the Commodore.

The McLane's commander saw this transfer by means of his glasses, and again pursued the Commodore. The McLane gained at first and fired on the Commodore repeatedly, but the shots fell short.

The powerful engines of the Commodore soon told, however, and she began to forge ahead.

When the boats passed St. Petersburg, the Commodore was leading the McLane by six miles.

As the McLane has no coast pilot she will have to lay to during the night, and this will enable the Commodore to make good her escape.

STATE MUSTER ROLLS REFUSED.

The Regents Decline to Loan Them to the Government.

ALBANY, June 25.—Some months ago a request for the loan of the Revolutionary muster rolls of New-York State to the War Department of the National Government was made through Gov. Morton to the State Board of Regents. To-day it leaked out that the Regents, at their meeting yesterday, had refused to loan the rolls.

The request was made on the part of the Government by Lieut. Col. Ainsworth, who has charge of collecting Revolutionary data for the National Government, and was referred to the Regents because they are the custodians of the State Revolutionary records. The resolution providing for the loan of the rolls was unanimously voted down by the Regents, on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent, and colleges and other States would follow with requests for the loan of similar valuable data. The Regents agreed to allow Lieut. Col. Ainsworth access to these muster rolls if he would send a corps of persons to Albany to copy them. Col. Ainsworth has written that this is impossible, as he has no available appropriation to do the work in this manner.

Unless the Regents recede from their position the National history of Revolutionary records, which is being compiled in Washington, will be printed without the Revolutionary data, including the muster rolls, of New-York State. The other twelve original States have already loaned their records to the War Department, and the copy is said to be nearly ready to go to the printer.

FEARS FOR CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

She May Be the Vessel Which the Loch Breden Saw Founder.

Fears are entertained that a ship reported as foundering in the South Atlantic by the British ship Loch Breden, just arrived at Liverpool, is the City of Philadelphia, which sailed from New-York Feb. 2 with a general cargo for San Francisco.

The City of Philadelphia carried a crew of twenty-five men, and her master, Capt. Johnson, had his wife and family with him. She was spoken last on March 3 in latitude 14 degrees 56 minutes south, longitude 34 degrees west.

Capt. Cornell of the Loch Breden reports that on March 21, in latitude 36 degrees south, longitude 40 west, or in about the position the American vessel was likely to be after eighteen days' sailing on her course, he sighted during a gale a full-rigged ship about two miles distant, under three lower topsails, laboring heavily. The next morning he saw her again, the seas breaking over her. Suddenly, at the height of a terrific squall, at about midday, she lurched over and disappeared. The seas were tremendously high, and it was believed that the craft had sprung a leak. All on board must have perished.

It is possible that the City of Philadelphia may arrive safely at her destination, and that it was the doom of some other vessel witnessed by the master of the British ship. She is considerably overdue, however, and the foundered vessel's description closely tallies with her. Sixty guineas premium were paid in London on her assurance this week.

The City of Philadelphia, which registered 1,400 tons, was built in Bath, Me., in 1875, and Walter F. Hagar & Co. of Philadelphia are her managing owners.

For Injuries on the Elevated.

Miss Anna Eliza Thompson, who began suit Wednesday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Keogh, to recover $50,000 damages from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for injuries sustained March 14, 1894, when one of the cars on the East Thirty-fourth Street branch struck against the bumpers at Third Avenue and threw her to the floor, received a verdict yesterday for $15,000. The defense endeavored to prove that the plaintiff was not injured, but was shamming.

Ferryboats in Collision.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Brooklyn Annex ferryboat No. 5, while making a trip to Jersey City at about 10 o'clock yesterday, was caught between a large tow and the South Ferry boat Atlantic, which was leaving the Battery slip for Brooklyn. The two ferryboats came in collision, creating something of a stir among the passengers. Only trifling damage was done, however, the annex boat having a portion of her rail carried away.

Heavy Exportation of Cycles.

Statistics compiled from the Clearing Houses of the United States to May 30 show that since Jan. 1 the total value of cycles exported amounts to $515,000.00. Of this amount, Humber & Co., America, Limited, have shipped one-sixth. In the past two weeks they have shipped over 1,000 to England, to aid their home company in supplying the demand in Europe for HUMBERS. They have orders for 500 more per week until the end of the season, but they will reserve a sufficient quantity of Roadsters, Tourists, Lady HUMBERS, and Tandems to make prompt delivery to their American patrons.

In response to numerous requests, they have decided to adopt at their retail depots an easy-payment system, for the benefit of those desiring to own HUMBERS but who are not able to make full payment at time of purchase.—Adv.

NO STRADDLE FOR THEM

BROOKLYN YOUNG DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

"Sound-Money" Resolutions Overwhelmingly Rejected—W. S. Pickard Wanted the Club to Pledge Itself to Stand by Whatever Platform the Convention Might Adopt—To Indorse Gold, He Said, Was to Indorse Republicans.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn placed itself on record last night in favor of a gold standard. The meeting was held at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the Democratic principle of honest money which demands that all obligations, public and private, should be liquidated in funds measured by the gold standard of values.

Resolved, That it repudiates and denounces as ignorant and dishonest the proposition for the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and declares its belief that the free coinage of gold and silver by the United States Government at any ratio cannot, in the face of economic laws, maintain a parity between gold and silver.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this club, the prosperity and welfare of the people of the United States demand the maintenance of the gold standard of values and the coinage and use of silver as money only for subsidiary coin.

Resolved, That a crisis has been reached in the history of the Democratic Party, which can only be met by the adoption at the National Convention of the party at Chicago in July next of a platform reasserting the Democratic principle of sound money and an unequivocal declaration for gold as the sole standard of money values. And that, therefore, this club requests the delegates to said convention from Kings County to assist in arraying all honest forces for the maintenance of that principle.

The resolutions were received with applause. William S. Pickard said it appeared that the club had decided to adopt the resolutions, but before they did so he wanted to place the club in a position so it would not have to take anything back later in the year.

"We want a sound-money plank," said one of the members, "and we intend that we will go on record for gold."

Mr. Pickard then offered as a substitute the following:

Whereas, The National Democratic Convention about to assemble in Chicago will comprise many delegates of various views on the money question; and

Whereas, The bulwark of American liberties and American institutions (of which the Democratic Party has always been the exponent and defender) is the sacred law of majority rule; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of Brooklyn, having unbounded confidence in the sincerity, intelligence, and patriotism of the delegates who will compose the convention, stands, as it always has stood, strong in the support of our National candidates, and an active advocate of the platform on which they appeal to the people for election.

"The Republicans," said Mr. Pickard, "have a gold plank, and if we ask for one it will be simply indorsing the Republican platform."

"It is our duty," said Charles A. Abbott, "to express our opinion and to let the whole country know what we think of this question. We are not to wait till the Chicago Convention meets; neither do we care what the silver people of Colorado will say about the question. It is our duty to let the people know that we are to-night working upon a principle to save the country from bankruptcy and repudiation.

"There is only one view that the honest people of these United States can take on this matter. The people of this country want a money that will pay 100 cents for every dollar."

Mr. Pickard said that the Republicans, if elected, would begin to tinker with the tariff, and that another McKinley bill would be adopted on purpose to impose other taxes upon the people.

Mr. Abbott said that the tariff was one question, but the question to deal with now was that of the currency, and the only question that amounted to anything was the money question.

E. G. Higginbotham then said that the duty of the Young Democrats was to aid the party and keep it where it belonged—at the head of the Nation. He then went into the currency question and blamed the Sherman bill for the present depression in the country, and ended by asking that certain things in the original resolution be stricken out. He said that he did not approve of the terms "ignorant and dishonest," and he also said that the principles of Democracy were sound money, and not gold.

"Well, gold is our principle," said a member.

A vote was taken upon Mr. Pickard's substitute, and it was lost by a vote of 30 to 1.

Mr. Higginbotham then offered as an amendment the original resolution, with the changes referred to. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 4.

Addresses in favor of the "gold" resolution were made by Frederick S. Hoffman, Henry T. Hazlitt, Stephen M. Coyle, J. J. Reilly, and Peter J. Brady.

The original resolution was then unanimously adopted, amid cheers.

A RAILROAD MAN'S VIEW.

President Ripley Alarmed by the Agitation for Free Silver.

CHICAGO, June 25.—President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system says no railroad will turn an unnecessary wheel until after the Presidential election.

Speaking of the financial issues of the campaign, Mr. Ripley says:

"There is not a Western railway, with a few exceptions, that does not pay out 70 per cent. of its gross receipts for labor and supplies. The exceptions pay out 60 per cent. The margin of profit for capital is very small. If, as the free-silver advocates themselves claim, free silver will raise the price of products and labor, the railways will have to raise their charges accordingly. Furthermore, if we are to receive 50 cents in place of $1, the railways will be driven into confusion and bankruptcy.

"I can see but one result from a carrying of the country for free silver. It is plainly in front of all thinking men and all business men as a settled result of a certain proposition—if the proposition carries. The proposal is to revolutionize the money basis in the face of the world. If it carries it will be followed instantly by a widespread panic and havoc, blacker and more disastrous than any business calamity that ever swept America.

"The situation which now confronts railway managers and the managers of great investments and capital is that of awaiting the settlement of this tremendous question and the wiping out of the menace against their property and money."

BUSINESS MEN TAKE A HAND.

Will Go to Chicago to Protest Against a Silver Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The reason for Chairman Harrity's recent visit to St. Louis, it is said, was to consult with ex-Gov. D. R. Francis for organizing a large demonstration of St. Louis business men, bankers, wholesalers, jobbers, and brokers at Chicago. From Secretary Morgan it is learned that ex-Gov. Francis will lead 250 members from the Merchants' Exchange to that city.

The movement of the wholesalers and jobbers will be in charge of John C. Wilkinson, Treasurer of the Hargardin-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. Mr. Wilkinson is a gold-standard Democrat, and a brother-in-law of Senator Francis Martin Cockrell. These bodies will appear before the Platform Committe to protest against a declaration for free coinage.

Letters are on file here and telegrams have been received from the commercial Exchanges of Memphis, New-Orleans, Kansas City, Omaha, Atlanta, Houston, Galveston, and Mobile, stating that each of these cities will send up a protesting delegation of merchants to Chicago against free silver.

ALL THE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Chicago Convention Will Consist of 585 Silver to 344 Gold Men.

Conventions have now been held in all the States and Territories for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. From the table herewith given it appears that the convention will consist of 585 advocates of free silver and 344 gold standard men—930 in all. While according to the call of Chairman William F. Harrity the convention would consist of 906 delegates, a resolution of the Democratic National Committee recommends to the coming convention the admission of six delegates from each Territory and the District of Columbia, thus increasing their representation and placing them on an equality one with another. As the delegates from all the Territories will be for free silver, no matter what report on the question of the admission of the extra delegates may be made by the Committee on Credentials, it is practically certain that the convention will approve of their being seated. It will be seen that the free-silver men fall short of a two-thirds majority by 35 votes; 620 votes will constitute two-thirds of the convention, whereas the silver men by the most liberal estimate can muster only 585.

State.	Number of Delegates.	Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	22	..	22
Arkansas	16	..	16
California	18	..	18
Colorado	8	..	8
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	8	5	3
Georgia	26	..	26
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	48	..	48
Indiana	30	..	30
Iowa	26	..	26
Kansas	20	..	20
Kentucky	26	..	26
Louisiana	16	..	16
Maine	12	12	..
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	30	30	..
Michigan	28	28	..
Minnesota	18	18	..
Mississippi	18	..	18
Missouri	34	..	34
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	..	16
Nevada	6	..	6
New-Hampshire	8	8	..
New-Jersey	20	20	..
New-York	72	72	..
North Carolina	22	..	22
North Dakota	6	..	6
Ohio	46	..	46
Oregon	8	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	..	18
South Dakota	8	8	..
Tennessee	24	..	24
*Texas	30	..	30
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	..	24
Washington	8	3	5
West Virginia	12	..	12
Wisconsin	24	*24	..
Wyoming	6	..	6
Alaska	6	..	6
Arizona	6	..	6
District of Columbia	6	2	4
Indian Territory	6	..	6
New-Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Total	930	344	585

*In Texas the sound-money Democrats held a convention apart from that of the regular organization, and will send a contesting delegation to Chicago.

A DAMAGING STORM IN DETROIT.

Wind and Rain Do Much Injury in the Western City.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—A severe wind and rain storm, accompanied by lightning, swept over this city early this evening. The wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour and created havoc among the shade trees all over the city. The small parks suffered severely.

The rain fell in torrents for forty minutes, the downpour measuring 2.25 inches, and many basements were flooded. The greatest damage was at Boulevard Park, on Fourteenth Avenue, where a military spectacle, the Siege of Vicksburg, is running. The set scenery was scattered and ruined and the loss will reach nearly $3,000. Lightning struck several buildings in different parts of the city.

Across the river, at Windsor, the storm struck the Driving Park just as the last race was being run. The clouds looked so threatening that a large number of the spectators, fearing a cyclone, left the shelter of the grand stand and rushed into the open field, where they stood in the drenching rain until the wind subsided.

Four Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.—By the capsizing of a sailboat at Clearwater Lake, near Annadale, Minn., this morning, John U. Putnam, bookkeeper for J. Q. Adams of the Corn Exchange, Minneapolis; his sister, Miss Anna T. Putnam, employed in the Minneapolis Kindergarten; Miss Beslie Newhall of Minneapolis, and Mr. Sherman of St. Paul were drowned. The party were out for a sail and had proceeded not more than 100 yards from shore when a gale struck them.

Caught Without His Catch.

Alderman Charles Bornemann of Jersey City, who recently invented a safety catch for diamond pins, was robbed of his own diamond pin while riding in a trolley car yesterday. He had never made use of the catch himself.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—George W. Sharp, Jr., of Newark was yesterday held for the Grand Jury for assaulting Charles A. Meeker, Jr., a commission merchant of New-York. It is said Meeker jilted Sharp's sister, to whom he was engaged to be married, and married another girl. Sharp met Meeker on the street and struck him with his fists.

—Indictments for manslaughter have been found against Edwin T. Thayer, real estate agent, and William M. Luther, contractor, in connection with the recent collapse of the Brown Building at Buffalo, in which a number of lives were lost.

—The Perry Stove Works property, on Rensselaer Island, just below Albany, was sold yesterday by the receiver to Edgar Peckham of the Rondout Electric Car Works, for $25,000. The property sold was inventoried at $250,000.

—Fred Johnson, colored, aged twelve, an inveterate reader of sensational literature, shot Teresa Wyncoe, aged fifteen, and himself in a boarding house at Waterbury, Conn., where they were employed. Both will recover.

—Milton B. Wells hanged himself in the jail at Elkhart, Ind., where he was confined on the charge of killing Miss Jennie Walters by throwing kerosene on her clothing and setting fire to it.

—Forest fires have driven blacksnakes in large numbers into Egg Harbor City, N. J., where they have taken refuge in cellars and under buildings. Many are killed in the town every day.

—James Evans of Columbus, Ohio, with a shotgun fired into a party who were "belling" his daughter, who had just been married, and killed James Arlington.

—The new First Congregational Church at Stamford, Conn., an edifice which cost $25,000, was dedicated yesterday.

—Ex-State Senator L. C. Ohl of Youngstown, Ohio, was acquitted of offering bribes to influence legislation.

Additional Trains for New-Jersey Seashore Resorts.

The complete Summer schedule of the Sandy Hook and All-Rail Routes of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for points on the New-Jersey coast will take effect on Sunday, June 28.

Boats of the Sandy Hook route will leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector Street, on week days at 4:30, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Trains on the All-Rail Route will leave New-York, foot Liberty Street, on week days at 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. On Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, and 4 P. M.

Additional trains on Saturdays at 1 and 8 P. M.

Public time tables now ready for distribution.—Adv.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

GROUND FOR HOPING THAT WISE COUNSELS WILL PREVAIL.

**Fear of Another

miners. It would also be contrary to the tenet of the Democratic Party that the Government has no right to use the taxing power of the country for the benefit of special classes.

11. That free coinage of silver would cause a business panic in this country more disastrous in its consequences than any the world has ever seen before.

In conclusion, we would respectfully ask you to consider whether the wage and salary earners of the country, being a majority of the voters, can be expected to support a party and a candidate advocating the free coinage of silver, as soon as they recognize that free coinage of silver would reduce the purchasing power of their earnings by 50 per cent.?

They will most assuredly be enlightened upon this subject during the campaign.

WILLIAM STEINWAY, President.
EDWARD GROSSE, Secretary.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.
CARL SCHURZ.
LOUIS WINDMUELLER.
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.
L. P. DOMMERICH.
EWALD FLEITMANN.
GEORGE F. VIETOR.
EDWARD B. AMEND.
MICHAEL J. ADRIAN.
PHILIP BISSINGER.
Dr. JOHN FRIEDERICH.
HENRY HEIDE.
JACOB MACK.
J. B. PANNES.
HERMAN RIDDER.
WILLIAM SCHICKEL.
THEODORE SUTRO.
JOHN STEMME.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.
TAUSCHER DE SIEGHARDT.
EMIL UNGER.
JEAN WEIL.
CHARLES C. WEHRUM.
AUGUST ZINSSER.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1896.

PEFFER HAS A SCHEME.

Would Have the Democrats Go Over to the Populists in a Body.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Peffer of Kansas does not expect Mr. McKinley's defeat this year, except by a union of all the free-silver forces. On the other hand, such a combination, he believes, would sweep the country. This was the central thought of Senator Peffer's utterances upon the political outlook in an interview to-day. Incidentally, he sharply criticised Mr. Taubeneck, the Secretary of the Populist National Committee, for the party manifesto issued by him in St. Louis a few days since.

"This manifesto," said Senator Peffer, "was in the nature of an appeal, signed by Mr. Taubeneck and other gentlemen, advising our people to support Senator Teller for the Presidency when the Populist Convention meets. I think that it was a mistake.

"It was wholly unauthorized. Mr. Taubeneck had no reason to believe that the great body of our membership would support a movement of that kind. It was impertinent, because it assumed to dictate what the party should do. It was treacherous, because, without having authority, this man undertook to use his influence in directing the current of our party opinion. It was untimely, because it was assuming without authority to say to the world in advance of our National Convention what our policy should be.

"The leading idea of our people, when we formed our party, was to bring about ultimately a union of all the different reform elements of the country in opposition to the power which is now recognized by the term, 'money power,' so that we might be ready at any time to join forces with the other organizations which, like us, are in this opposition. But we want them to do what we have done—stand with the present organization, so that together we may form one party, which will combine these various elements of opposition. If the silver Democrats and the silver Republicans meet us on that ground we ought, in turn, to make an equal advance, and, by combining, form a solid organization against the common enemy. I believe that all the signs of the times indicate that the gold men, Republicans and Democrats, will unite to defeat the silver movement. I think, also, that our party should maintain its present organization solidly until some arrangement can be made for a permanent union of all the elements I refer to.

"In case the Democrats adopt their usual platform, making no allowance for recruits from other sources and naming a ticket composed of old-school Democrats, pledged to no reform except that of silver, our people will refuse to act with them. We can, however, form an offensive and defensive alliance with them in the Northwest, the West, the Southwest, and South and still keep our several organizations intact. In that way we could bring all the strength of the silver people to bear in the Electoral College.

"Such an arrangement would operate this way: Take States like those in the Northwest—the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, and others in that region, where the Democratic vote is very light at the best. There we would have entirely Populist Electors, because the Democrats are not sufficiently strong to change the political complexion of the vote. In some of the Southern States where there are more Democrats than Populists there could be a combination ticket representing both elements in proportion to their voting strength, with the understanding that the solid Electoral vote be cast whichever way it could be made the most effective in deciding the election of a President. I see no way to maintain our separate organizations and get a combined strength against the Republican candidate.

"In this event, who would be seated, the Populist or the Democratic nominee?"

"That," replied Senator Peffer, "is a matter of detail which could be settled after the election."

"Under these circumstances could you defeat McKinley?"

"I shall not say that I doubt it, but I fear it would not be successful. I don't think that any such policy would bring out the full silver vote of the country. It would have the appearance of division, and that alone would deter from voting a good many people who would support a single organization, National in its character. Hence, I say, the importance of a union of all the silver forces in one new body. If we can secure such an organization we shall carry the election.

"I should think the Democrats would see the wisdom of such a course, but I regret to say that there is some force in the criticism that the Democratic Party does not seem to know how to avail itself of a favorable opportunity when one presents itself."

THREE TICKETS IN ALABAMA.

No Fusion in Presidential Election—Good Outlook for Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25.—The Republican State Committee has assured Democratic victory in Alabama in the National election by putting out to-day a straight Republican Electoral ticket.

The Populists also will have Electors in the field, and the Democrats will win in the division of the anti-Democratic forces.

The Republican Committee decided to support the Republican-Populist fusion State ticket in August, but the vote in favor of that course was given by only a small majority of the committee, a strong element being for a straight Republican State ticket.

The action of the committee has made a wide breach between the McKinley men and those who were opposed to them in the ante-convention campaign.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR SILVER.

Free-Coinage Advocates Control the Democratic Convention.

For Governor—CYRUS B. WATSON.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day was controlled by silver men. They had everything their own way.

The platform declares for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, without discrimination, at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States, independent of other nations. Another clause condemns "paying Government debts in gold which were specifically made payable in coin." The delegates to Chicago are instructed to "vote as a unit for the restoration of silver."

The platform also appeals to the people to "sustain the Jeffersonian, anti-centralization principles," and declares in favor of a graduated income tax.

The entire afternoon was taken up in silver speechmaking. Revenue Collector Simmons of Raleigh and District Attorney R. B. Glenn of Winston were among the 16 to 1 orators.

Cyrus B. Watson was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

New-Mexico Populists.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 25.—At the Populist Territorial Convention held here yesterday for the selection of delegates to the National Convention resolutions advocating co-operation with the Democratic Party for the purpose of gaining free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were adopted unanimously.

LYMAN TRUMBULL IS DEAD

DRAFTED THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Prominent for Many Years as Lawyer and Judge in Illinois and in State and National Politics—Began as a School Teacher, Studying Law in Spare Moments—Remarkable Power over Juries—His Work in Congress.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Lyman Trumbull died this morning at his home in this city.

Lyman Trumbull was the man who drafted the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and so wrote into the fundamental law of a country that had hitherto only pretended to be a land of freedom the words: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States." Prominent as he was for many years at the Illinois bar and in State and National politics, it is upon that fact that his right to grateful remembrance will always rest.

Lyman Trumbull.
ExGovernor of Illinois, Who Died in Chicago Yesterday.

Although one naturally thinks of Lyman Trumbull as a typical representative of the West, in which most of his adult life was spent, he came of an old New-England family, and his career began in the South. He was born at Colchester, Conn., on Oct. 12, 1813, one of the old Jonathan Trumbull brood. His early education was received in the village school there. Before reaching the age of twenty the restless spirit of his time and place seized upon him, and he wandered far from home as the most ambitious of New-England's sons so often did and do. His first stopping place was at Greenville, Ga. There he taught school for a while, studying law in his leisure hours, and the teaching was only a temporary expedient, to be abandoned as soon as he felt confident of his ability to pass the examination to which would-be lawyers were subjected in the South. His admission to the Georgia bar took place in 1837.

Shortly after, Trumbull again sought new fields and new opportunities. He went to Illinois, then the extremest West, and settled first at Belleville, a village in St. Clair County and that part of the State known as "Egypt." He immediately took leading rank among the lawyers of the region and gained reputation for marvelous power over the minds of jurymen. Courtly, polite, and somewhat cold in manner, he was a clear and cogent reasoner. One who knew him then says that Trumbull had a curiously effective way of shaking his finger at a jury that seemed to impress them deeply.

"That gesture," writes this friend, "brought many a jury in its time to Judge Trumbull's side of the question. As to his looks, as far back as fifty years ago I recall what Gov. Raynolds once said of them as he closed his argument in a case. Trumbull was on the other side. 'And now, gentlemen,' remarked Raynolds, as he prepared to close, 'I've answered his arguments, I've overturned his statement of facts, I've undone the fallacious law he has announced to you, but, gentlemen, the man never lived who can reply to his looks!'

"In those days the lawyers and the Judges were wont to ride a circuit. During the noon recess and after court at night they would talk politics. Young Trumbull was always a leader. He was a Democrat of the uncompromising shag-bark school of Andrew Jackson. During the dispute with England about the Oregon boundary, Trumbull, I recollect, was decidedly bitter against the old country. He was for running the line at latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, some 350 miles north of where it now is, and would have gone to war for a third time with England, if need be, to establish it.

"They called Trumbull and others who sided with him in the boundary matter the 'fifty-four forties.' I recall how Trumbull made a very bitter speech from the Court House steps, and spoke of the mendacious greed of England, who based her flimsy claim, he said, 'on the lines of a pirate named Francis Drake.'"

In 1840 Trumbull was elected to the Illinois Legislature. Before the expiration of his first term he was appointed Secretary of State, and performed the duties of that office for two years. Then he returned to the practice of his profession, in which he became the peer of the most eminent lawyers in the State. As recognition of that fact, in 1848 he was elected Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, and in 1852 was re-elected for nine years. This position he resigned to run for Congress, to which he was elected in 1854. Before he could reach Washington the Legislature chose him United States Senator for six years from March, 1855. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1861, and again in 1867, making in all eighteen consecutive years of service in that body.

Trumbull began his political career as the most convinced of Democrats. It was during the free-soil fight, when the Nebraska bill was up, and the pro-slavery people were trying to force their pet institution into the Territories, that Democrats like Lyman Trumbull, who were against slavery in fact, and would not listen to any talk of its extension, began to pack their trunks to leave the party. Trumbull was always outspoken. He warned the pro-slavery folk where they would land. He denounced the Dred Scott decision and Judge Taney for delivering it. When Douglas and Lincoln held their famous series of debates he was heart and soul for the Lincoln side.

In the Senatorial campaign of 1855, Gen. Shields was up for re-election. He was a Democrat, and Abraham Lincoln, whom Douglas had beaten just before, ran against him for the Free-Soilers. The vote stood 50 for Lincoln and 45 for Shields, with 100 votes cast. A great deal of American history pivoted on those five votes. Senator Palmer was the leader of the five. He was a Democrat, but, like Trumbull, set his face like flint against slavery. So Palmer took these four Democrats away from Shields, and, with himself, making five, cast a quintet of Free-Soil Democratic votes for Lyman Trumbull. Thus it stood: Lincoln, 50; Shields, 45; Trumbull, 5. After a vote or two, Lincoln, although he needed but one vote, withdrew in favor of Trumbull, and the latter was elected by 55 votes—a majority.

Trumbull went to Washington, and Lincoln followed him four years later, to take up his residence at the White House. Trumbull and Lincoln, although coming from different political tribes, were both Republicans from the origin of that party, and were very intimate. Lincoln put much trust in Trumbull. For twelve years Trumbull was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the upper house. It was a great time, when the United States contained statesmen, not delegates sent by trusts or the mouthpieces of financial lunacy, and Trumbull's associates included Conkling, Thurman, Hendricks, Ten Eyck, Foster, Harris, Reverdy Johnson, and scores more not yet forgotten. As chief of the Judiciary Committee, it was Trumbull who framed the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Montgomery Blair was in Lincoln's Cabinet, and both he and Trumbull doubted in some of its features the Constitutional validity of Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. They claimed that he could not emancipate the slaves of Kentucky and Missouri, where no ordinances of secession were passed, and which, as States, were never in rebellion. So they put their heads together and the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments were invented to cover up whatever emancipatory shortages might legally exist. The evolution and adoption of these amendments were due mainly to Lyman Trumbull.

After retiring from the Senate, Trumbull took up his residence in Chicago, and had lived there ever since, practicing law in a quiet way. He last attracted attention by defending with all his old-time vigor the claim made by Eugene V. Debs upon the Illinois Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

A recent letter describes Judge Trumbull in the last stage of his career as a "cliff-dweller" in modern Chicago, occupying offices on the tenth floor of a sky-scraper, diagonally across from the Court House, and to be found there each week day, rain or shine, attending to his legal work. Eighty-one years of existence had not been able to bend his tall, spare figure, and among his whitened locks could still be seen traces of the original color of his hair. Intellectuality and kindness were the dominating expressions of his smoothly shaven face. His features were a compromise between the rugged physiognomy of Webster and the fine, delicate patrician lineaments of Clay. Time had furrowed his broad brow and left its touch lightly on his face, but his eyes were undimmed, and he did much of his reading without the aid of glasses. Physically, he was one of the best-preserved men of his years of whom there is record, and mentally he was never more vigorous.

Gustavus Woodson Smith.

Gustavus Woodson Smith, whose highest rank in the United States Army was First Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and who became a Major General in the Confederate service, died Wednesday, after an illness of eight months, at 130 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Gen. Smith was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1822, and was graduated at the Military Academy in 1842, when he was promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His army record in both the United States and Confederate services was not a remarkable one, while as a civil and military engineer he attained distinction. In the Corps of Engineers he was Assistant Professor and Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, and he was recognized for gallant conduct at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras in the Mexican war. Lieut. Smith resigned from the United States Army in 1854.

He was appointed in 1855 Superintendent of the extension of the United States Treasury Building, and afterward was engaged in engineering work on the branch mint and the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans. He was in 1856-7 engineer of the Trenton Iron Works of Cooper & Hewitt, and in other occupations until 1858, when, under Mayor Fernando Wood, he became Deputy Street Commissioner of this city. Just before the war Mr. Smith was a member of the board to revise the programme of instruction at the Military Academy.

When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate service, and in 1861 was appointed a Major General, with his department in the municipal service, Mansfield Lovell, who had been Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. To Smith was given a division in the Army of Northern Virginia. At Fair Oaks his conduct brought him severe criticism.

Gen. Smith commanded the entire army of Virginia after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was wounded, but he held it only one day, June 1, 1862, as on June 2 he reported sick, and soon resigned from the army, and was in charge of the Georgia militia in 1864-5.

After the war Gen. Smith was general manager of the Southwestern Iron Company, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky. He was the author of "Notes on Life Insurance" and "Confederate War Papers."

Gen. Smith's wife, who was Miss Lucretia Bassett of New-London, Conn., died fifteen years ago. He had in Masonry attained to the thirty-third degree.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K. C. B., ex-Governor of New-Brunswick and ex-Finance Minister of Canada, died yesterday morning from blood poisoning, caused by an injury to his foot.

Samuel Leonard Tilley was born May 8, 1818, at Gagetown, Queens County, N. B. He came of united empire loyalist stock, his great-grandfather, Samuel Tilley, having emigrated from Brooklyn at the close of the war of independence. He left school at an early age and went into the drug business. Sir Leonard entered the provincial political arena in 1850, and was elected to the Legislature several times, being Premier of the Province from 1859 to 1865. When the confederation of the Canadian Provinces, in the movement for which he was one of the leaders, was brought about, Sir Leonard was elected to the House of Commons and became Minister of Customs in the first Dominion Cabinet. In 1873 he became Minister of Finance. Upon the fall of the Macdonald Government in 1874, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick. He was re-elected to the House of Commons in 1878, again becoming Finance Minister, and in 1879 formulated a protective policy in the Dominion House. He was knighted in that year, and remained Finance Minister until 1885, when, on ill health grounds, and he was appointed Lieutenan-t Governor of New-Brunswick, which place he held until a year ago.

Obituary Notes.

—Col. A. G. Brackett (retired) died at his residence in Washington yesterday. Col. Brackett was born in New-York and appointed to the army from Indiana in 1855. During the late war he was brevetted three times. He retired in 1891, when he was Colonel of the Third Cavalry. The interment will be at Arlington to-day, with military honors.

—Benjamin J. Ackerman, a California pioneer, aged seventy, a brother of Amos T. Ackerman, who was appointed Attorney General of the United States by Gen. Grant in 1870, was found dead in bed from heart disease at Oakland, Cal., Wednesday.

—Samuel Allen, who for years commanded steamboats plying between Fall River and New-York, and the Nantucket Bay ports, died at Warren, R. I., Wednesday, in his seventy-sixth year.

MARRIED WHILE IN CUSTODY.

Dr. Perrine of Tarrytown Unable to Take a Honeymoon Trip.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Dr. George H. Perrine of Tarrytown, who was the complainant for the people in the recent trial of Dr. T. V. Roe, also of Tarrytown, a dentist, for criminal libel, which resulted in Dr. Roe's acquittal, is now a prisoner himself in the charge of the Sheriff of Westchester County, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury for criminal libel against Dr. Roe.

Dr. Perrine, since he has been in the custody of the Sheriff, has been boarding at the Carpenter House, paying $12 per week, and he has had to pay Deputy Sheriff David Stanfield $5 a day for keeping an eye on him. He is unable to secure a bondsman.

A little romance came out of the case this afternoon at 1 o'clock, when the doctor and Miss Linse White, daughter of ex-Justice of the Peace Robert White of Tarrytown, were married in the Carpenter House by the Rev. G. H. Gorham, pastor of the Baptist Church. The bride is twenty-seven years old, and it is said the two had been engaged for some time. The witnesses to the wedding were Deputy Sheriff Stanfield and George W. Hobby, the proprietor of the hotel. The party sat down to a wedding breakfast, which consisted of the best of everything the house could afford.

Dr. Perrine and Dr. Roe became business rivals about two years ago, and circulated pamphlets attacking each other.

FUNERAL OF B. H. BRISTOW.

Services at the Brick Presbyterian Church—The Pall Bearers.

The funeral of Benjamin H. Bristow, former Secretary of the Treasury, was held in the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday morning.

The service was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, who also delivered the funeral sermon.

Delegations were present from the American Bar Association, Union League, and Down-Town Clubs.

The pall bearers were Judge Patterson, Joseph H. Choate, Joseph Larocque, John C. Latham, Charles Lanier, H. H. Anderson, O. D. Munn, and Clarence Seward.

There were present among others Everett P. Wheeler, Senator Higgins of Delaware, Justice Ingraham, Edward E. Mitchell, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Justice Smyth, Muraj Halstead, Jacob H. Schiff, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Gov. Hoadly, W. B. Hornblower, and Albert H. Stickney.

The body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, where it was temporarily placed in a vault.

Gold Reserve $101,940,389.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $101,940,389. The day's withdrawals were $149,400.

If you are Tired
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. F. Hinckley, Waterbury, Conn., says: "It has served me a good purpose when given for mental and physical exhaustion; also as a drink in fevers."

THE DEFENSE OF GENTRY BEGUN.

Trying to Prove Him Innocent of Murder in the First Degree.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The courtroom was again crowded this morning when the Gentry trial was taken up. Gentry's aged mother, as usual, occupied a seat alongside of the dock. The prisoner was composed, and he apparently took an interest in the calling of witnesses, &c., by the court crier before the resumption of the case.

Charles Johnson, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the first witness called. He testified that Miss Drysdale went from Philadelphia to Jersey City on a train of which he was in charge on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1895, (the date of the murder.) William V. Voghte, a ticket examiner at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City, testified to a like effect. The object of this evidence was to show that Miss Drysdale went to Jersey City for the purpose of meeting Gentry in pursuance of a telegram which the latter had sent to her from Boston. Gentry was not at the station to meet his sweetheart, and she returned to Philadelphia. The defendant followed on a later train and the tragedy resulted.

Joseph Coyne, an actor, who testified that he was familiar with Gentry's handwriting, identified the original copy of the message to Miss Drysdale that had been sent from Boston.

At this point District Attorney Graham announced that the Commonwealth would rest its case.

Lawyers Brooke and Munce, the prisoner's counselors, then held a short consultation, and at its conclusion Mr. Munce began the opening speech for the defense to the jury. He declared that the Commonwealth had only partially told the story of "this unfortunate affair," and that the defendant would be obliged to call upon some of the prosecutor's witnesses in order to complete the narrative. As Mr. Munce told of the irresponsible condition of the defendant for "days prior to the tragedy," of his imbibing in liberal portions of whisky and quinine while in Boston, and of his crazed manner when he reached Philadelphia, the prisoner was deeply affected, and tears dropped slowly down his cheeks. When the lawyer, who was pleading eloquently, referred to Gentry's meeting his sweetheart in Zeiss's Hotel and of his asking her to kiss him, the prisoner broke down completely and sobbed. Mr. Munce closed with an appeal to the jury for a verdict of murder in a degree lower than the first. "Gentry does not want to escape punishment," the lawyer pleaded, "but he is not guilty of murder in the first degree."

William Collier, the comedian, was the first witness for the defense. Gentry was a member of Collier's company. Mr. Collier stated that during the week prior to the crime, while his (Collier's) company was performing in Boston, the defendant drank whisky and quinine freely, something unusual for Gentry. The witness testified that he had been acquainted with Gentry for five years, and knew him to be a man of practical sobriety. When Lawyer Brooke attempted to prove by the witness that Gentry and Miss Drysdale were lovers, the District Attorney objected, and an extended argument followed over the relevancy of the question. The District Attorney claimed that counsel for the defendant had thus far failed to show what their line of defense would be. The matter ended by Judge Yerkes sustaining the objection, although before the ruling Collier stated that he knew the couple to be sweethearts, and that a year before the tragedy Miss Drysdale was also a member of his company. Collier's evidence was interspersed with cross-questions by the District Attorney.

William Smyth, the manager of Collier's company, gave evidence of a similar character. There was considerable contention between the witness and the opposing attorneys as to the condition of Gentry during the Boston engagement of the troupe. Drunkenness or partial intoxication was the subject, and it ended by the witness admitting that Gentry was "intoxicated," but not drunk.

The witness, with one exception, called this afternoon were all theatrical people, and they all testified to Gentry's having been drinking heavily for several days before the murder. Miss Nellie Buckley, an actress, who was a member of the same company to which Madge Yorke belonged, swore to Gentry's singular manner on the night of the murder, and that his condition was such that she noticed that he was drunk.

The case will be resumed to-morrow morning.

TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR.

Company Organized to Carry Out Work with Ordinary Camera.

A company has been incorporated at Richmond under the laws of the State of Virginia to work the patent for producing colored photographs taken out March 22, 1892, at Washington by James W. McDonough of Chicago.

The capital of this company is set down at $500,000, and the chief backers of the scheme are Spencer D. Schuyler of the Maxim Powder and Torpedo Company, 43 Wall Street, and E. M. Dickerson, a lawyer and amateur photographer, whose office is at 253 Broadway.

Mr. McDonough's method is to take a glass screen finely ruled with parallel or crosswise stripes of three colors of the spectrum, such as orange-red, yellowish-green, and violet-blue, and place it in front of an orthochromatic plate fitted into a camera in the usual way.

This negative will show a photograph in natural colors, since all the colors are sifted out by the screen except the rays of the same color as those on each particular part of it. The ruling is done so that there are 300 lines to the inch, and the different colors are not perceptible to the eye, except with the aid of a magnifying glass.

An ordinary positive photograph can be made from this negative in apparently the usual black and white colors; but, if the colored screen be placed in front of it so that the lines register exactly on the positive, as they did on the negative, a photograph in natural colors will be seen.

If the sensitized paper be ruled with the colored lines before the print is made and the register is adjusted exactly, a permanent photograph in natural colors can be made. The great advantage of this method of making photographs over others now in use is that an ordinary camera may be used.

Although the company has been organized, many details in the McDonough method require to be perfected by practice before its photographs in natural colors and the apparatus necessary to make them are placed on the market.

BOTTLED MESSAGE FROM FOGARTY.

Brooklyn Police Find Facts Against the Awful Tale It Tells.

A beer bottle with a rubber stopper was washed ashore at New-Dorp Beach, S. I., yesterday. It was taken to Police Headquarters, as it contained a slip of paper on which was the following message:

May 27, 1896.

I have been drugged and put on board of the schooner J. B. White, bound for South America. If this is found, please let my sister know, who lives in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, over Tom Blaney's store, Adams Street, and may God bless you all. I have no more paper.

NED FOGARTY.

Capt. O'Reilly of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was notified that the bottle containing a message from "Ned" Fogarty had been found, and he started an investigation. He ascertained that Fogarty had been seen on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He also saw Mr. Blaney, who used to have a saloon at 36 Myrtle Avenue, but who was forced out of business by the Raines bill. Mr. Blaney told the Captain that Fogarty had no sister in this country, and had never lived over his store.

New Steamer Service in the South.

A new water line will be opened on Wednesday between Baltimore, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, Va., making rail connections with the Southern Railway. Two new steel steamers, the Charlotte and the Atlanta, will be put on, and they will form a service hitherto unknown on the picturesque Chesapeake Bay, both in speed and elegance. The Atlanta has just been completed by the Cramps of Philadelphia, at a cost of $350,000, and is a superb piece of boatbuilding and modern appointments. An agreeable novelty is the location of the dining room on the main saloon deck, forward, thus affording passengers a full view of the charming Chesapeake scenery during mealtime. The new service will be under the auspices of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, in connection with the Southern Railway. Information may be obtained at its offices, 371 Broadway.

MAYOR STRONG CHIEF PLANTER.

President of the Association to Beautify the City with Trees.

The Tree Planting Association of New-York City, which came into life May 22, and which has as its objects the beautifying of the streets of the city and the preservation of trees now growing, met yesterday in the Wool Club, West Broadway and Beach Street, adopted a constitution, and elected officers.

Mayor Strong was chosen President, Cornelius B. Mitchell Vice President, Col. Charles A. Post Treasurer, and Frederic De P. Foster Secretary.

The following men have been invited to become members of the Executive Committee, and most of them have accepted:

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Frederic De P. Foster, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe, Col. Charles A. Post, Col. Edgar B. Van Winkle, Park Commissioner William A. Stiles, Buchanan Winthrop, Lucius K. Wilmerding, Charles C. Haight, Edward T. Dyer, Walter H. Lewis, Edward R. Biddle, Philip Williams, Henry S. F. Davis, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, David B. Ogden, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Julien T. Davies, James Macnaughton, George P. Slade, and C. B. Mitchell.

The constitution defines the work of the club to be the planting and protection of trees and the making of the city attractive. The dues are $5 a year, and $100 will secure a life membership.

After the formal work of the meeting had been finished, Theodore W. Morris told of New-York City's needs in the way of beauty. "Men who have finished their labors in the West and South and in Canada," he said, "are coming here to enjoy what the city can offer. Instead of 'going to Paris and dying happy,' they are coming to New-York and living happy. That of itself should induce us to make our city beautiful."

Prof. D. S. Martin, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Academy of Sciences, said that the planting of trees would make New-York cooler in Summer.

Vice President Mitchell expressed the hope that the association would be able to line with trees every avenue from the Washington Arch to the Harlem River. There should be trees for the poor as well as for the rich, he said.

He suggested a block system of work, the association securing an active agent in every block in the city. At his suggestion the following members were made a committee to look after that part of the plan: Cornelius B. Mitchell, James Macnaughton, Edward R. Biddle, Philip S. Williams, Henry S. F. Davis, and Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe.

Among the members of the association are:

S. V. R. Cruger, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. Willis James, L. K. Wilmerding, Charles A. Post, Frederic De P. Foster, Lispenard Stewart, H. Casimir De Rham, Tuxedo Park; John H. Davis, Julien T. Davies, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Edward R. Biddle, Cornelius B. Mitchell, E. T. Dyer, Edward D. Page, William Man, James Pryor, Edgar B. Van Winkle, Joseph Lawrence, Henry E. Coe, Dr. E. L. Partridge, F. W. Haynes, James H. Dunham, Charles C. Haight, George W. Van Slyck, James Macnaughton, Theodore W. Morris, William Wilmerding Moer, George V. N. Baldwin, Robert Hoe, A. H. Bond, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Milton, Mass.; Walter H. Lewis, Abraham Van Santvoord, and J. Murray Mitchell.

KENNETH BROWN A MINISTER.

He Is Told that His Office Is to Preach, Not to be a Reformer.

The Brooklyn Presbytery, at a special meeting in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Clinton Street and First Place, last evening ordained the Rev. Kenneth Brown in the ministery.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Gilland, pastor of the church, presided, and the Rev. William J. Hutchins of the Bedford Presbyterian Church preached the ordination sermon. The Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson of the Memorial Presbyterian Church offered the ordination prayer. The charge was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Moment, a former pastor of the church.

The services were held in Westminster Presbyterian Church because Mr. Brown has been a member of it for a number of years. His parents live in Hamilton, Canada, but he was formerly in business in Brooklyn. He abandoned it to study for the ministery, and prepared himself at Princeton, from which he was recently graduated. He worked his own way through the college and seminary. He was licensed to preach some time ago, and has been called to Chehalis, Washington. Mr. Brown is thirty years old.

In his charge to Mr. Brown, Dr. Moment said:

You are not ordained to be a public lecturer, or a moral reformer, or a social leader, but a preacher. Your business is to preach. The preacher is the man of the Book. The newspaper is for easy and rapid reading, without inconvenience. The plays of Shakespeare must be dramatized, but the Bible is to be preached. A preacher must know his business thoroughly.

The nomination of Major McKinley for the Presidency is the outcome of his knowledge of political economy. Mr. Blaine said twenty years ago that McKinley's growing knowledge of Government finances would eventually bring him to the front. Twenty years ago Joseph Chamberlain had no standing in the English Government. To-day he is on the high road to the Premiership of England. He had neither wealth, family, nor education. He went to work and made himself acquainted with the colonial government of British affairs, and now he is the most popular Englishman in Great Britain. It is said that Edison knows nothing but electricity, but he knows that thoroughly.

In conclusion Dr. Moment urged the newly ordained minister to get his materials in such a way that they would be stamped with his own individuality.

COTTAGERS FLOCK TO NEWPORT.

A Large Number of Guests and Visitors Arrived Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—A host of cottagers arrived to-night for the Summer, including Mrs. William Post and Miss Daisy Post, who are visiting Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, while their cottage is being made ready for occupancy; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee of New-York; and Mrs. William Weld and George W. Weld of Boston.

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Frederic Sheldon and Roland King, returning to their cottages; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weld, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, D. Carri, Julius Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, W. D. Bennett, J. D. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Sewell, and Edward Rockfeller of New-York; Edward Valvey of London; P. J. McCrocken of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Huriburt and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kettle of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James Martin Miller, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Stanley and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Temple of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Frawk Russell of Flushing; Mrs. J. A. Codman, Miss Codman, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Adams of Boston, and Mrs. W. B. Hill of Poughkeepsie.

Street Cleaning Commissioner and Mrs. Waring returned to New-York to-day. The Misses Blight also went to New-York.

Miss Josephine Johnson entertained at dinner to-night, the table being decorated with a wealth of American Beauty roses.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Dr. Henry J. Rhett and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wharton of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Aphion Catlin of St. Louis, and W. C. Weedon of Saratoga.

Marquis Cossitt Gasper Married.

Marquis Cossitt Gasper, whose home for many years has been the Ashland House in this city, was married privately on June 9 by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst to Miss Jenny Holbrook Beach. Mr. Gasper had been married before, and has two grown-up sons. His second marriage was a great surprise to his friends at the Ashland House, who only learned the news a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Gasper left town yesterday for Long Beach, L. I.

The New-York Times.

is NOT AN ORGAN but a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

UMBRELLA CAUSES HER TROUBLE.

Mrs. Cramm Locked Up, but She Proves She Was in the Right.

Miss Louise Fritz of 324 West Fifty-second Street thought she saw an umbrella that her mother, Mrs. Barbara Burgart, had lost on Monday in the possession of Mrs. Lizzie Cramm of 151 West One Hundredth Street, when they met yesterday in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store.

Neither knew the other, but Miss Fritz was positive that she knew the umbrella, and approaching Mrs. Cramm, asked her to whom the umbrella belonged. Mrs. Cramm answered: "Why, it's mine." Then hesitating, "Or, rather, it belongs to a friend of mine, from whom I borrowed it."

Miss Fritz told Mrs. Cramm that she was perhaps better acquainted with the owner of the umbrella than Mrs. Cramm was, and insisted upon the latter giving it up. This Mrs. Cramm refused to do, whereupon Miss Fritz complained to the Superintendent of the establishment, who told her that he had nothing to do with the case, and advised her to see a policeman.

Miss Fritz, accompanied by Mrs. Cramm, looked for a policeman. Unable to find one, the two women marched to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Miss Fritz formally charged Mrs. Cramm with the theft of her mother's umbrella. Miss Fritz explained at the station house that her mother's umbrella had been stolen from her in the same store where she had met Mrs. Cramm. She said her mother had missed the umbrella while she was examining some goods. Miss Fritz fully identified the umbrella as the one that had been lost by her mother, and on her complaint Mrs. Cramm was locked up, although she insisted that she had borrowed the umbrella from Mrs. Henry Sambach. Mrs. Cramm sent the following note to Mrs. Sambach:

My Dear Mrs. Sambach: I have been arrested because a woman in a dry goods store says your umbrella belongs to her. Come down right away, or I will be locked up here over night. Don't fail to come to Jefferson Market Court, Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Yours, (in prison,)

MRS. CRUM.

Mrs. Sambach, in answer to the note, appeared in court late in the afternoon, when Mrs. Cramm was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich. During the wait for Mrs. Sambach, Miss Fritz and her mother occupied a seat in the rear of the courtroom. When Magistrate Kudlich called the case, Mrs. Burgart and her daughter, Miss Fritz, described the umbrella that had caused so much trouble as a small silk one, with a gold-plated handle, formed in the shape of a ring, with a nameplate bearing the initials "B. B."

The umbrella was then carefully inspected by Magistrate Kudlich, by several of the court officers, and others in the room. To the dismay of Miss Fritz and Mrs. Burgart, while the description of the umbrella answered in the main, no one could find the letters "B. B." which should have been on the umbrella if it belonged to Mrs. Burgart.

A second examination was then made to discover whether the letters had been removed, or whether any letter had ever been on the

FREE SILVER THEIR CRY

AND THE SUGGESTION OF FREE GREENBACKS ACCLAIMED.

Campaign of New-York's Contingent of Goldbug Haters Opened with a Meeting in the Cooper Union—Cheers for Senator Tillman When He Appeared Wearing a White Overcoat—Platform Credited to W. P. St. John.

A meeting to advocate the free coinage of silver was held last evening in the Cooper Union, under the "joint auspices" of the Young Democracy of New-York and the American Silver Organization. The Young Democracy is the old O'Brien Democracy under a new name.

The meeting was supposed to mark the opening of a campaign in this city for free coinage. The hall was filled. Many who attended were evidently prompted by curiosity, but there was a clever selection of every grade of political and financial eccentricity, from People's Party adherents to Greenbackers. The latter were ardent at all times, but when a suggestion was made of the emission of greenbacks to be as free as the coinage of silver, there was more wild applause than that which hailed allusions to "16 to 1" or plans to discomfit and destroy the "goldbugs." Many women were present.

A single banner hung over the platform. It presented a fair portrait of Peter Cooper, with the dictum:

> National Prosperity Cannot Be Restored by Enforced Idleness on a Large Portion of the People.

Of those on the platform were United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, Alexander Del Mar, once a member of the United States Monetary Commission; G. P. Keeney, General Organizer of the American Silver Organization; James O'Brien, ex-State Senator Francis M. Bixby, Dr. J. McCallum, who ran for Mayor of New-York on the People's Party ticket in 1895; John Morris, President of the Eccentric Club; L. B. Heller, editor of America and the World; Capt. G. W. Lloyd of New-Rochelle, who waved, during the speeches, a banner of the People's Party of the Sixteenth Congressional District, inscribed "16 to 1"; John L. Cavanna of the Eccentric Club, Dr. James A. Heckman of Brooklyn, Harding Weston of the Eccentric Club, and Secretary of the Bimetallic Association of New-York; Henry W. Jaehne, a historic Alderman; W. S. Livingston, D. B. Sheehan, the sculptor; Henry Nichols, Dr. Titus Merritt, Major D. B. Harris, Eugene Bloodgood Bube, Levi S. Lewis, Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, William G. McLaughlin, once Supervisor of The City Record, now County Committeeman of the American Silver Organization; Dr. R. S. W. Bryan, Frank H. Schell, H. Alden Spencer, and Clarence L. Davis.

There were wild cheers when Senator Tillman appeared, clad in a white overcoat over a business suit and wearing a broad-brimmed hat.

General Organizer Keeney called the meeting to order and emphasized the announcement that it was under the auspices of the Reorganized Young Democracy and the American Silver Organization. The gathering, he explained, was to afford an opportunity to hear Senator Tillman and Mr. Del Mar, "an economist of National reputation."

Mr. Keeney added that it was the intention of the Reorganized Young Democracy to provide a committee to attend the National Convention to urge the adoption of the platform drawn by W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank. He read these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved by this assemblage, gathered under the joint auspices of the Young Democracy of New-York and the American Silver Organization, That we heartily recommend the following preamble and demands, and that Mr. William P. St. John be and he is hereby requested, with a committee which the Chair shall appoint, to attend the National Democratic Convention, about to be held at Chicago, and urge the incorporation of said preamble and demands in the platform of the National Democracy, to wit:

Waiving all dissension as to a protective tariff, or tariff for revenue only—committing these with other reforms to the conservative wisdom of Congress and the Executive, under the optional initiative of the people—we unite in the following demands:

First.—(a) That the mints of the United States shall be reopened to equally unrestricted coinage for gold and silver into unlimited legal-tender money of the United States; the gold to issue in the present standard gold coins, and the silver to issue in the present standard silver dollars. (b) Depositors of the gold or silver at the mint to receive, if they prefer, in lieu of coin at the coining value, coin certificates which shall be redeemed on demand in gold or silver coin at the option and according to the convenience of the United States Treasury, and as a safeguard against panic and money stringency the Secretary of the Treasury shall be empowered to issue such coin certificates additionally against interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the interest accruing on the bonds to inure to the United States pending their re-exchange for the coin certificates, which coin certificates, when returned, shall be canceled; provided that such additional issues of coin certificates shall not reduce the percentage of coin and bullion reserved for coin certificates and silver certificates below 60 per cent. of the aggregate sum of coin certificates and silver certificates outstanding. The now outstanding silver-certificates, gold certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 to be retired as they come into the Treasury.

This (a) is free coinage at 16 to 1, the convenient coin certificate (b) to take the place of gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890. The safeguard (c) would provide for a monetary increase of $327,000,000 of paper money against the silver reported in the Treasury June 1.

On the June 1 statement, the Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding less the amount on hand in the Treasury, round numbers, $98,000,000. The total silver on hand, other than subsidiary coin, was $496,000,000. Deducting $98,000,000 for the Treasury notes, leaves $898,000,000 of silver—a sixty-per-cent. reserve for $668,000,000 of paper; $336,000,000 being already afloat as silver certificates, leaves $327,000,000 issuable in the proposed coin certificates. Many who do not own Government bonds will be able to borrow them, at a moderate commission, for the purpose.

Second.—We demand provision for direct legislation by means of the optional initiative and referendum.

This provision is the demand of a numerous, intelligent, and aggressive element of our people.

It is profoundly democratic: "Were I to assign to this term (republic) a precise and definite idea, I would say, purely and simply, it means a Government by its citizens in mass acting directly and personally according to rules established by the majority. * * * The further the departure from direct and constant control by the citizens, the less has the Government of the ingredient. * * * Believing, as I do, that the mass of the citizens is the safest depository of their own rights, and especially that the evils flowing from the duperies of the people are less injurious than those from the egoism of their agents, I am a friend to that composition of Government which has in it the most of this ingredient." (Thomas Jefferson's Works, H. A. Washington's edition, Vol. VII., p. 605.)

Resolved, That Mr. St. John and said committee are hereby requested also to attend the convention of the People's Party, about to assemble in St. Louis, and there to urge the adoption of the said preamble and demands as a means to harmonize all elements of reform, in order to unite all reform forces for the pending campaign.

Ex-Senator Bixby, who was introduced as the Chairman of the meeting, said that it was well understood that in the forthcoming campaign gold and silver would be the main issues. Mr. Bixby rang the changes on the "sharpers of Wall Street," "gold bugs," "money barons," and "monometallic sharks," and declared that the slogan of the masses was for the free coinage of silver. Gold, he added, could be made the standard of money and silver disgraced, then comes the millennium of the "gold bug." Other of his utterances were:

Every country which has had plenty of money has enjoyed prosperity.

Free coinage will increase the opportunities of industry and labor.

This country will never go to destruction because we have too much money.

Look at our American silver dollar and see the motto—"In God We Trust." Well, I would rather trust God than Russell Sage.

A dollar will remain a dollar as long as this Government exists.

If other countries don't want silver, let them go without it.

We need silver and are going to have it.

It is certain, beyond peradventure, that the Democratic National Convention will adopt a silver platform.

To obey the will of the people is the essence of Democracy.

Alexander Del Mar, who was received with cheers, made a long address.

"The fact, which nobody has questioned," he said, "that more than half of the combined circulating money of all the States of Europe and America consists of paper notes; the fact which all admit that nominally 95 per cent., and, really, about 60 per cent. of all the exchanges of the commercial world are transacted, not with money, whether of metal or paper, but with mere orders for money, such as checks, promissory notes, and bills of exchange; these facts prove that metallic money, though made of both silver and gold, is entirely inadequate to steadily and equitably measure the enormous volume, and at the same time maintain the parity of exchanges. Orders and promises of money, being limited in currency to two or three persons, chiefly to the acceptor and his bank of discount, are extremely slow of circulation, and they but poorly supply the place of money, because the latter circulates rapidly and unceasingly.

"Such a defective system becomes dangerous when carried too far from the basis of liquidation. Still more dangerous is it when applied to a country like the United States, whose enormous area and diversified races and industries render any enlargement of the credit system at present unsafe and impracticable. This Nation, if it is to remain independent, must devise and maintain its own system of money; and I say, with the Monetary Commissions of 1876 and 1878, that all attempts to render money international are doomed to disastrous failure.

"A circulating silver dollar is better than $2 of idle gold. We, therefore, demand the reopening of our mints to silver."

When Senator Tillman was introduced the crowd in the front seats, who recognized his features, that have been made so familiar by serious pictures and by cartoons, waved their hats and shouted. This demonstration soon spread like contagion, and the whole audience cheered.

The speaker acknowledged the applause with a labored compliment as to its heartiness and appropriateness. He then opened fire by a broadside against the reporters and papers.

"I am glad to be here," he said. "I am always glad to meet any audience in any city in the American Union because it gives me an opportunity to show what unconscionable liars the papers of this country have become. I am glad for the reason that, in the morning, when you read your paper you can judge for yourselves of the unfairness of the New-York papers."

He warned the reporters not to take this to themselves, "because no one knows better than I that they are mere intellectual machines, ordered here by their bosses, to color their reports to the tone of the paper to which they owe their bread and butter."

He stated that he had been around a good deal lately, South and West, jumping about like a grasshopper, and had come to feel that when a man has projected himself out and up so that he is talked about, written about, thought about, and lied about, there must be some good reason for it. Such a man must be famous, popular, or notorious.

"Without egotism," he said, "I will say that in South Carolina I have written my name upon the history of that Commonwealth that, come what may, it will stand there in unfading letters, and in that State at least I will be famous. When I come among strangers like this and meet with evidences of approval, I must feel that I have in me some elements of popularity. But I recognize the fact that most of you are here to-night simply because these gentlemen of the press—not these specifically, but these generically—have used my name in such a way that I am simply the notorious Ben Tillman from South Carolina. Two-thirds of you have come out just to see what kind of an animal I am."

Here some one asked "What about silver?"

"Well, I will come to that, but let me dish it up my own way. I don't hesitate to tell you that you are the most ignorant and benighted community in the United States. Your papers have studiously kept you ignorant. You are the biggest lot of newspaper gluttons I ever saw in my life. Everywhere, in the cars, in the street, every New-Yorker that can read is just this way!"—holding his hands before him as if reading a paper.

"The position of the Democratic voter in this State was so hopeless that he is whining and saying 'Well, I've been a Democrat ever since I was born, and I expect to vote the ticket no matter what they give me.' I have seen the time when, if the Democratic Party had spoken, I would have voted for its candidate if he had been a yellow dog and a thief. Four months ago I served notice upon the party that if the Democratic Party at Chicago does not give us Democracy, does not return to the faith of Jefferson and Jackson, so help me God, I would have nothing to do with it. I appear here as a Democrat, but I appear also in a higher rôle, as an American.

"Several years ago you elected a Democrat President. Four years later the pendulum swung, and you elected a Republican. The pendulum swung again and you elected a President, Senate, and House—all labeled 'Democrats,' and in two years the Democrats have been swept out of the House by the biggest Republican majority in thirty years.

"What is the political issue?" he shouted. "Republicans are crying protection, prosperity, and McKinley. [Hisses.] Oh! keep your geese quiet! I know the sentiment of the people in the South and West, and they are not going to take up that old gnawed bone again.

"The money question is up, and the money question has got to be settled. Bimetallism is National and gold is sectional. If you reverse the decision of your two millionaire conventions, you will deserve the credit of the South and West. If not, let me tell you we are planning our battle to beat you at the polls in spite of your money!

"You hear so much of the fifty-cent dollar. It is a fifty-cent dollar because of an act of Congress. I want you to understand that all money is fiat money. It is the stamp of the Government that makes a certain amount of gold, silver, or paper, money. Burn the paper dollar and you have nothing left. Melt the gold and silver dollars and you have a white and a yellow pellet. The yellow pellet is still worth 100 cents. The white pellet is worth only 50 cents because it cannot go back to the mints and get stamped again. It cannot get itself a new frock."

Mr. Tillman asked all who had lately handled a gold piece to hold up their hands. A small number of hands went up. He then called for those who had handled silver, and almost every hand shot up.

"That is not 16 to 1," he cried, "but 1,600 to 1. The bimetallists of Saratoga want to wait for an international agreement for the use of silver. We whipped England in 1776 and again in 1812, and yet they want us to crawl on our knees to the Queen and say: 'We want an American policy, but can't have it without thy consent, O England!'"

He called for all who would vote for gold to hold up their hands. A few hands were held up.

"Now, all who are going to vote for silver in whatever party that will guarantee it, hold up your hands." A thousand hands waved in the air furiously, and men shouted and screamed with enthusiasm.

Walking to the edge of the stage, Tillman called out in his most stentorian tones:

"We have issued a new Declaration of Independence: 'America for Americans, and to hell with England and the Tories.'"

At the conclusion of Senator Tillman's speech Clarence Ladd-Davis read and commented on the platform, which, it was said, was drafted by William P. St. John, and W. G. McLaughlin read a call for a State convention of the American silver organization in New-York.

Its Call for Conventions.

The following is the call of the American Silver Organization:

AMERICAN SILVER ORGANIZATION,
Headquarters: Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
New-York State Central Office, 144 West Forty-second Street, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1896.

To the Citizens of the State of New-York:

A National Convention of the American Silver Organization has been summoned to St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d of July at 12 M., to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States or to ratify acceptable nominations.

As the State representative of the National Committee of the American Silver Organization, I respectfully call upon the friends of the free coinage of silver resident in this State to meet in County Conventions on the 10th of July and nominate ten delegates from each county to the State Convention, which will assemble in this city on Monday, the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.; at which convention in the City of New-York delegates will be elected to the said National Convention at St. Louis.

County Conventions should be organized with the election of a Chairman and Secretary, the election of delegates to the State Convention following. The said Chairman and Secretary should jointly issue their certificate to each delegate, mentioning when and where the meeting was held at which the delegate was elected. Care should be taken to elect as county delegates such persons only as will engage to attend the State Convention. Such certificate should be given to each delegate for presentation at the State Convention, and a copy thereof should be forwarded promptly to this office, in order that the names of delegates may be placed upon the rolls.

ALEXANDER DEL MAR,
Chairman of State Committee.
GEORGE P. KEENEY,
General Organizer of A. S. O.

Address all communications to State Secretary of the American Silver Organization, 144 West Forty-second Street, New-York City.

The press, throughout the State, are respectfully solicited to proclaim this call as a matter of public interest, and to mail a copy of the issue to the above-named address.

The money of the Constitution is not dead, but sleepeth.

THE NATIONAL SILVER PARTY.

Its First State Convention Held in Denver—Free-Coinage Platform.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—Five hundred delegates of all political parties, representing two-thirds of the counties in Colorado, organized to-day the first State Convention of the National Silver Party, adopted a platform, and elected delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in St. Louis July 22. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The platform is a strong declaration for silver, and proffers allegiance to any other National party that is willing to make a similar declaration.

I. N. Stevens, acting State Chairman, called the convention to order. He reviewed the history of the movement creating the new party, and said its purpose was solely to unite the people of the country upon a common candidate for the Presidency who would favor the "restoration of silver to full legal-tender money power."

Senator H. A. W. Tabor was selected as temporary Chairman. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of Platt Wicks of Pueblo as permanent Chairman and Mrs. Sue M. Half as Secretary.

While awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Lafe Pence, J. B. Belford, and Judge D. V. Burns delivered addresses, the burden of which were attacks upon the "money power." They urged a campaign to unite the people upon one candidate against the "goldites."

When the Committee on Resolutions reported a long address in the form of an argument of free coinage, which also severely attacked the opponents to this idea, a storm of protests to the language and style of the platform ensued, and, after a long discussion, the committee was ordered to prepare another platform. A recess was then taken until evening.

Upon reassembling in the evening, the convention adopted a short platform without discussion. The money plank is as follows:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and Government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctly American financial system.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand immediate return to the Constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by the Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver in standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, private and public.

The resolutions indorse Senator Teller and recommend him for the Presidency.

The platform closes with the following appeal:

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to unite in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may seem, to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power, and upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of divine Providence.

The delegates to the National Convention include many prominent men of all political parties.

CANNON WELCOMED HOME.

People of Ogden Enthusiastically Indorse His Course at St. Louis.

OGDEN, Utah, June 25.—The cheers of 20,000 persons and the booming of cannon greeted Senator F. J. Cannon, the silver Senator of Utah, on his arrival at his home, in Ogden, last night. A procession a mile in length was formed, and Senator Cannon was hauled in a carriage by a long line of men to Lester Park, where a public meeting was held. William Glassman, editor of "The Standard," and President of the Silver Clubs of Utah, was Chairman of the meeting and made a silver speech.

Senator Cannon followed in a short talk, discussing his action at the St. Louis Convention. Several other speeches were made, and when one of the speakers referred to the alternates who stepped into the places of Cannon and the other Utah bolters there was hooting and hissing by the entire multitude.

Bands were playing and parading the streets and cannon were booming up to midnight.

SILVER SHOUTERS IN DULUTH.

Demonstration in Honor of One of the Bolters at St. Louis.

DULUTH, June 25.—Congressman Charles A. Towne met with an ovation from the people of Duluth on his return to the city last night such as never has been accorded to any other person in the history of the city.

Fully 10,000 people stood in the mud and part of the time in a drizzling rain, and listened to Mr. Towne as he explained the position he would take during the campaign, and told why he withdrew from the Republican Party.

When he rose to speak the crowd cheered and shouted. When he finished hats, caps, canes, and umbrellas were waved and thrown in the air by hundreds.

Ignatius Donnelly, who is in town to attend the Populist Convention, made an address, in which he urged the people to vote for Towne. When the speaking was over the crowd fell in behind the band, and marched through the streets, cheering and shouting for "Honest Charlie" Towne and free silver.

WHEELMEN'S REQUEST GRANTED.

Street Leading to Hudson Boulevard to be Repaired at Once.

President Brown and Commissioners Harding and Kaiser of the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday inspected Montgomery Street with a view to having it put in thorough order at once. Montgomery Street, besides being the main thoroughfare from the Pennsylvania Ferries at Exchange Place, is one of the only two streets leading directly to the Hudson County Boulevard from Lower Jersey City. Many wheelmen have recently complained to the board of the condition of Montgomery Street, which had been opened to enable the Consolidated Traction Company to relay its tracks. This prevented any repairs being made to the roadway.

The inspection made yesterday demonstrated that for a considerable distance from Brunswick Street toward the foot of the Heights the roadway is unsafe. As a result of the inspection, Contractor Henry Byrne was directed to repair it immediately. Mr. Byrne, who is opening Wayne Street, will have the trap rock taken from that street crushed, and with it will repair the macadam with which Montgomery Street is paved from Brunswick Street to the Heights. This will be faced with a fine top dressing. When this is completed wheelmen will have a good and direct road from almost any part of Lower Jersey City to the Boulevard.

COACHMAN AND JEWELRY GONE.

Mrs. Letant Says Stephan Took $2,000 Worth of Her Property.

Mrs. Annie E. Letant, a wealthy widow, living on the Manor Road, at Castleton Corners, S. I., has notified the police that her coachman, George Stephan, has mysteriously disappeared with diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,000, which she had directed him to take to her brother.

Mrs. Letant left her home Tuesday afternoon to join a yachting party on board the sloop Vision, which was lying off Tompkinsville. Stephan drove the carriage to the dock, where Mrs. Letant took off her jewelry and, tying it in a small package in the presence of the coachman, instructed him to deliver the valuables, which consisted of diamond earrings, finger rings, and a gold watch and chain, to her brother, A. Whiting Leader, who is a resident of New-Brighton, with the request that he keep them until her return.

Stephan, she says, instead of obeying his mistress, drove to the stable, and, after changing his clothes, boarded a train for New-York, taking the valuables with him. The coachman had been in Mrs. Letant's employ since March 18 and was well recommended.

Live Postmaster of a Live Town.

From The Binghamton Leader.

Postmaster Terhune has completed arrangements for the delivery of the New-York daily papers in the business part of the city on the 1:30 delivery. They will arrive on the Monitor, reaching this city at 11:59 A. M. They have been coming on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, arriving at 1:40, and were not delivered until 3:30 o'clock.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHIST IN OPEN GAMES

FREE-FOR-ALL CONTEST AT THE ORIENTAL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Committee to Advise on the Suggestion of a Uniform System of Play for the League—Ties in the Minneapolis Contest—Poor Luck of the Boston Duplicate Whist Club—Scores of the Games Played Yesterday.

The disagreeable weather still continues to make the players who are attending the Whist Congress at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, keep indoors. The fourth day did not materially differ from that of the previous days, as the players in the Hamilton and the Minneapolis Trophy contests and in the progressive match for fours still kept up their play.

One of the incidents of yesterday was when Henry Jones, "Cavendish," and Mr. Whitfield left the room arm in arm. The orchestra struck up the refrain "God Save the Queen." It was a pleasing tribute to the great whist player, and he took off his cap and stood listening to the music.

At the business meeting, at which President Schwarz presided, Milton C. Work offered a suggestion, which was acted upon favorably, that the Tournament Committee make arrangements for a free-for-all match, to take the place of the match scheduled for Wednesday for East against West. It will be a match for pairs. This change was made because the great majority of players in the other contests would leave the East against the West with little to do.

President Schwarz appointed as a committee to advise on the suggestion of a uniform system of play for the league the following members: P. J. Tormey, R. H. Weems, N. B. Trist, Milton C. Work, Cassius M. Paine, H. A. Mandell, C. A. Henriques, George L. Bunn, and E. C. Howell. Another business meeting of the league will be held this morning.

In the Minneapolis contest there are up to and including the sixth round three clubs that have tied. The Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Hamilton Clubs have each won five games and lost one game.

The Duplicate Whist Club of Boston has had poor luck and has lost all six games. But its members do not despair, and will continue to uphold their club in the hope that they will come out victorious in at least one contest.

The scores of the contests for club pairs are as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH—SIXTH ROUND.

Clubs.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn Whist	124	1	..
St. Louis Office Men's	123	1	..
Narragansett Whist	122	1	..
Fergus Falls Whist	122	1	..
American of Boston	120	1	..
Hamilton of Brooklyn	118	..	1
Albany Chess and Whist	116	..	1
Boston Duplicate Whist	115	..	1

Average, 120.

EAST AND WEST—SIXTH ROUND.

Minneapolis Chess, Checker and Whist	93	1	..
Hamilton of Philadelphia	92	1	..
Baltimore Whist	90	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	88	..	1
Des Moines Whist	86	..	1
Chicago Whist	86	..	1
Nashville	85	..	1
Capitol Bicycle	84	..	1

Average, 88.

NORTH AND SOUTH—SEVENTH ROUND.

Des Moines Whist	117	1	..
Nashville	116	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	115	1	..
American of Boston	115	1	..
Narragansett Whist	114	..	1
Brooklyn Whist	113	..	1
St. Louis	112	..	1
Capitol Bicycle	111	..	1

Average, 114¼.

EAST AND WEST—SEVENTH ROUND.

Hamilton, Brooklyn	97	1	..
Hamilton, Philadelphia	96	1	..
Baltimore Whist	95	1	..
Chicago Whist	95	1	..
Minneapolis Chess, Checker, and Whist	93	..	1
Boston Duplicate Whist	93	..	1
Albany Chess and Whist	92	..	1
Fergus Falls Whist	91	..	1

Average, 93⅞.

MINNEAPOLIS TROPHY CONTEST.
NORTH AND SOUTH—EIGHTH ROUND.

Clubs.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Albany Whist and Chess	102	1	..
Narragansett Whist	96	1	..
Chicago Whist	95	1	..
Minneapolis	95	..	1
Capitol Bicycle of Wash'ton	94	..	1
Nashville	94	..	1
American Whist of Boston	92	..	1
Hamilton of Brooklyn	92	..	1

Average, 95 1-9.

EAST AND WEST—EIGHTH ROUND.

Clubs.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Fergus Falls Whist of Fergus Falls, Minn	116	1	..
St. Louis Office Men's	116	1	..
Hamilton of Philadelphia	114	1	..
Baltimore Whist	114	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	113	1	..
Des Moines Whist	113	1	..
Boston Duplicate Whist	110	..	1
Brooklyn Whist	105	..	1

Average, 105¾.

The progressive match for club fours that was played on Wednesday was won by the Baltimore Club team. The highest score, 346 tricks, was made by Thomas and Dennison. (North and South.) Average, 339.

Following is the summary of the standing of the teams in the contest for the Minneapolis Trophy at the end of the seventh round:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Baltimore Whist	6	1
Hamilton of Philadelphia	6	1
Brooklyn Whist	5	2
Commercial Travelers of Albany	4½	2½
Minneapolis Chess, Checkers and Whist	4	3
Fergus Falls Whist	4	3
St. Louis Office Men's	4	3
Narragansett Whist	4	3
American of Boston	3½	3½
Des Moines Whist	3	4
Nashville Whist	3	4
Chicago Whist	3	4
Albany Chess and Whist	2	5
Capitol Bicycle of Washington	2	5
Hamilton of Brooklyn	2	5
Boston Duplicate	0	7

Hamilton Trophy Contest for Club Fours.

FOURTH ROUND—PRELIMINARY PLAY.
SCORE BY MATCHES.

	Wins.	Loses.
Section A—		
Brooklyn Whist	1	..
versus		
Hyde Park Whist	..	1
		(13 tricks.)
American of Boston		Tie.
versus		
Hamilton of Philadelphia		
Section B—		
Fanwood of Fanwood, N. J.	1	..
versus		
Hamilton of Brooklyn	..	1
		(11 tricks.)
St; Paul Chess and Whist	1	..
versus		
Dartmouth	..	1
		(12 tricks.)
Section C—		
Wilmington Whist	1	..
versus		
Knickerbocker Field	..	1
		(2 tricks.)
Capitol Bicycle	1	..
versus		
Philadelphia Whist	..	1
		(12 tricks.)
Section D—		
Baltimore Whist	1	..
versus		
Chicago Whist	..	1
		(2 tricks.)
New-York Whist	1	..
versus		
New-Jersey Whist	..	1
		(19 tricks.)

The congress will be continued to-day, and the players are hopeful that the weather will improve, so that they may get some inspiration from outdoor surroundings.

Michael Redmond's Bail $2,500.

Michael Redmond, the farmer and contractor of Woodlawn who was arrested Wednesday on an indictment for inducing a man to falsely impersonate Frederick Shrader, Jr., and Michael O'Connell, and to sign their names on a bond to guarantee the proper fulfilment of a contract to build a sewer on Webster Avenue, was arraigned before Judge Cowing yesterday and admitted to $2,500 bail. Frederick Foley of 1,895 Washington Avenue became his bondsman. Mr. Redmond gave his residence as Grand and Jerome Avenues.

Charles A. Michel, the Commissioner of Deeds who attested the false signatures on the bond, was arrested yesterday and was held in $2,500 bail by Judge Cowing. Ex-Senator Stadler became his bondsman. Mr. Michel said he attested the document in good faith, and that the men told him the signatures were all right.

Fall from a Chair Proved Fatal.

Mrs. Annie Newburger, twenty-nine years old, of 1,008 Avenue A, fell from a chair Wednesday afternoon while hanging up shades. She declined medical attendance. She died suddenly last night from the effects of her injuries.

PUTNAM HOUSE PROPERTY DISPUTE

Leonard R. Kerr Removed as Executor and Certain Transfers Set Aside.

A decision was handed down by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in favor of the plaintiffs in a suit brought by Emma Hayes and her four nephews against Leonard R. Kerr, Lawrence R. Kerr, and others, as executors and trustees under the will of Lawrence R. Kerr, to set aside transfers of the premises at 363, 365, 367, and 369 Fourth Avenue, known as the Putnam House.

The plaintiffs asked that the transfers be set aside on the ground that they were fraudulently made, with the intent of depriving the heirs and next of kin of Mary Kerr, the widow of the testator, of their interest in the property. Mrs. Emma Hayes is a daughter of the testater, Lawrence R. Kerr, and the other plaintiffs were his grandchildren.

Justice MacLean set aside the conveyance of the premises at 363 and 365 Fourth Avenue, made on Jan. 28, 1889, by Lawrence R. Kerr, Jr., to Leonard R. Kerr, and a lease of the same premises obtained by Leonard R. Kerr from Robert B. Roosevelt on Dec. 16, 1889, which he decides was obtained without notice to or the knowledge of Mary Kerr and other heirs and next of kin. He also set aside a conveyance of the premises 367 and 369 Fourth Avenue, alleged to have been made by Mary Kerr on March 31, 1891, on the ground that it was made without consideration and by false and undue influence on the part of the defendants. He also set aside a bill of sale of the Putnam House made by Mary Kerr to Leonard R. Kerr, dated Sept. 9, 1891, as obtained by fraud and without consideration. Leonard R. Kerr was removed as surviving executor from the management of the trust and a reference was directed to be had as to his accounts.

In his opinion Justice MacLean said:

The will of the testator clearly showed his intention, so as to leave little or no room for conjecture. His personal effects and the equipment of the house where they had lived he gave to his wife absolutely, and with the neighboring premises, in lieu of dower. The Putnam House he left to his son Leonard and his wife, to be divided equally between them, and in order that his son should not be identified with the restaurant and hotel business, he directed his executors to sell the Putnam House property within five years after his decease and invest the proceeds in United States securities, and divide the same between his wife and Leonard Kerr, to be theirs absolutely.

In less than a fortnight after the probate of this instrument preparations were afoot to defeat the testator's intent. Lawrence R. Kerr, the son of Leonard, says that he, on advice from his father and his father's counsel, obtained his grandmother's signature to a few lines, written by himself, wherein she agreed to run the house with her son, who was to have the sole management.

Justice MacLean said that on Dec. 15, 1888, eight days after the death of the testator, in a paper purporting to be a deed by the executors of the entire hotel property to Mary Kerr and Lawrence Kerr, the latter confessedly acted as purchasing agents, and before the end of the month conveyed his pretended portion to his father. He added:

To me there seems to be no sufficient evidence to support either of the alleged conveyances or transfers by the late Mrs. Kerr. That of the executors was preceded by a sham and followed by what was shameful. They pretended to have received as consideration a fortune in the world's choicest securities, when they had nothing but an exhibit space on the books of brokers. They included these pretended proceeds in their accounting, verified by their oaths, and falsely took snug sums entered as commissions from the residuum of the estate committed to their trust by a father and a friend.

I am of the belief that of the living Kerrs, neither father nor son is to be credited in matters of moment to themselves, and I am of the opinion as to whatever papers were executed by Mrs. Kerr that there is no sufficient evidence to show that their execution was her properly performed act.

In conclusion the Judge said: "Mrs. Kerr was venerable in years. The only information to guide her as to what she was doing when, as claimed, she gave away her property, came either from the Kerrs, who are, in my opinion, discredited, or from the Kerrs' counsel, whose statements were, unwittingly it may be, at least in part incorrect."

HOLT WILL CASE DECIDED.

The Jury Decides that the Mysterious Document Is Not a True Testament.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Holt will case, which has been on trial in this city for several weeks, was ended to-night, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the caveators, the effect of which is to set the alleged will aside, or, in the words of the decision of the jury, is substantially a declaration that the paper presented for probate is not a true testament.

Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General under President Lincoln, died Aug. 1, 1894, leaving an estate valued at $200,000. No will was found until December, 1894, when one was discovered in the Holt residence, in Washington. It bore the date of April 9, 1848, and divided his estate among his heirs-at-law. This document was not witnessed, and on its back was the indorsement:

Will of J. Holt. This will has been wholly revoked. J. HOLT.

A Washington trust company was made administrator of the estate, and was about to distribute it among the heirs-at-law when, on Aug. 26, 1895, the Register of Wills received a letter, addressed in printed characters, containing what purported to be the will of Judge Holt.

This was written on a single sheet of paper, which seemed to have been burned, as with a lighted cigar, between the written lines. Not a word of the document was missing.

This document was dated Feb. 7, 1873, and bore the alleged signatures, as witnesses, of Ellen B. E. Sherman, wife of Gen. Sherman, U. S. Grant, and W. T. Sherman. No letter of explanation accompanied the letter, and no clue to the identity of its sender ever has been secured.

The purported will bequeathed all the Holt property to Lizzie Hynes, cousin of Judge Holt's first wife, and to Josephine Holt Throckmorton, the Judge's godchild, and made Luke Devlin, his confidential clerk, executor.

The signature to the alleged will was identified as that of Judge Holt by Mr. Devlin, and the Register of Wills admitted the document to probate, thus putting the burden of a contest upon the heirs-at-law—Washington B. Holt, John W. Holt, and William G. Sterrett.

Bankbooks in a Bed Tick.

John Ceragoldi moved yesterday afternoon from 1,035 Third Avenue to 121 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. While the expressmen were carrying an old bed tick into his new apartments a bundle of papers dropped out. Charles Lyon, one of the tenants of the house, found the bundle, and, after making inquiries as to the owner, took it to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House. Sergt. McCarthy opened the package, and found it contained four bank books, showing deposits in the following banks: Bank for Savings, $1,064.22; Harlem Savings Bank, $150; Irving Savings Bank, $154. There was also an annuity for $1,000, issued by the Equitable Assurance Society. Ceragoldi called at the station house last night and identified his property, which was returned to him.

Saw a Bear in New-Jersey.

VINELAND, N. J., June 25.—James Jones of Church Lake says he saw a bear. He says he was returning home last night when he saw his hounds in a fierce battle with a big bear. The bear caught one of the dogs in his front paws and walked off with him. The bear entered the swamp and disappeared. Jones went for his gun, and by the time he got it ready it was too late to follow his bearship into the swamp. To-day Jones pointed out what he claims are bear marks. Jones's story is partly corroborated by some children who were on a picnic at Buena Vista on Tuesday. They claim to have seen a big bear. The inhabitants of the Church Lake district are preparing to hold a grand bear hunt.

Mr. Backus Changes His Mind.

District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Kings County threatened to make public sensational developments growing out of the arrest of Jacob Klein for arson, followed up by the arrest of ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, ex-Detective George V. Zundt, and Charles Rice, who were indicted for conspiracy. Instead of bringing out these developments, Mr. Backus will in all probability to-day ask for the dismissal of the indictments. Mr. Backus states that the reason that he will take this course in these cases is that his principal witness is ill in the hospital, and that he has received a hint from Judge Hurd that unless the cases are tried before the Summer vacation the Judge will ask to have the indictments dismissed.

ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY,

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pinafore—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Paterson—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Oberateiger—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Grammer School No. 1, graduating exercises, 30 Vandewater Street, 10 A. M.
—Grammar School No. 10, first annual commencement, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 9 A. M.
—Grammar School No. 86, graduating exercises, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 9:30 A. M.
—Board of Street Opening and Improvement meeting, Mayor's office, 11 A. M.
—Union veteran soldiers and sailors, eighteenth annual excursion given by J. H. Starin.
—Ninth Regiment occupies new armory, West Fourteenth Street.
—Union League Club, Brooklyn, McKinley ratification meeting, evening.
—Grammar School No. 69, 125 West Fifty-fourth Street, graduating exercises, 1:30 P. M.
—Grammar School No. 18, graduating exercises, 121 East Fifty-first Street, 3 P. M.
—Grammar School No. 93, graduating exercises, Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 9:30 A. M.
—Department of Public Parks auction sale, 11 A. M.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

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To Make Photographs in Colors.
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Only Stockholders Will Lose
To Avenge Beauty's Death.
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Sailors Tell of Ill Treatment
News of Greater New-York.

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Police and Sidewalk Obstructions.
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In the Real Estate Field.
Complainant Eight Months Old.
Business Troubles.
The Courts.

A Babe in Politics.

From The Paris Figaro.

Un joli mot du fils d'un de nos ministres:

Le bambin, âgé de cinq ans, se précipite sur son père et essaye de le bousculer.

"Ah ça! qu'est-ce qui te prend? dit le père."

"Maman m'a dit que si tu étais renversé, nous pourrions aller à la campagne!"

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From The New-York Times's thermometer, on the face of The Times Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
8 A. M.	67	54	59
6 A. M.	68	54	59
9 A. M.	73	57	61
12 M.	75	60	65
4 P. M.	79	61	65
6 P. M.	76	62	64
9 P. M.	71	60	63
12 P. M.	70	60	63

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 62.38
Weather Bureau 58.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 70.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE COUNTRY CONSERVATIVE.

Are we on the verge of financial revolution? No, nor anywhere near it.

There are people who pretend to think so and declare that the Republican Party, with McKINLEY for President, is all that can stop us. There are people who do really think so. These are frightened by the strength of the free-silver movement in the Democratic Party, and in some parts of the country in both the chief parties and in the Populist organization. They see that in the Democratic Party, after four years' possession of the Presidency under the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND, himself a sound, sober, enlightened, conservative man, the silver movement has gained ascendency. They argue that this demoralization of the party, which on the tariff is by far the saner of the two, which by its traditions should be for sound money, which has had the advantage of strong and intelligent leadership, is proof that the majority of the people are confused in mind, possessed of delusions, and mad with passion. Since the majority rules, they look to see the Government pass under these influences, and even if that be not the case this year, they say it will be the case in 1900.

The fear is groundless. In the first place, it must be remembered that the silver question has never been fought out before the country. It has never been made an issue in a National canvass. It has never even been fought out in either of the great parties until the meeting of the Republican Convention at St. Louis. There the silver men were tremendously beaten. They may not be beaten, but they will be greatly weakened, at Chicago. If they prevail, the fight will be made before the country. We have not the shadow of a doubt that they will then be beaten out of sight.

In the next place, it must be remembered that the whole movement of our history has been toward conservative, sensible, orderly public action, and this cannot now be reversed. There is no more fanatic ignorance on the money question in South Carolina or Arkansas, in proportion to the population, to-day than there was in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania one hundred years ago. Mr. CLEVELAND has not had so desperate a fight with the inflation idea as had ANDREW JACKSON. Two forces, general education and the growth of industry and commerce, have been steadily working to make the people understand more clearly the merits of the money question. Just at the moment the influence of the panic of 1893 and of the depression that followed it has made unthinking men ready to grasp at silver free coinage as a remedy. But in the light of general and thorough discussion many of them will see their error.

On the one hand, there is no reason for sensible men to be frightened. On the other, the Tellers and the Wharton Barkers who count on the anarchistic tendency apparently revealed by the silver movement and undertake to appeal to it will make a fatal blunder.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

A correspondent writes from New-Rochelle: "Will you please explain in your next issue the meaning of the phrase '16 to 1' as related to silver?"

The phrase expresses the number of parts of fine silver to one part of fine gold in a dollar coined under the act of 1878. It also expresses the ratio at which the so-called "free-silver" men advocate the coinage of gold and silver. That is to say, they ask that any man may take silver to the mints of the United States and have it coined into dollars, each of which shall weigh only sixteen times as much as a gold dollar, and that each of the silver dollars thus coined shall have the same legal value in the payment of a debt as a gold dollar. At the present time the owner of a gold dollar could buy with it about thirty-two times its weight of fine silver. The owner of silver would have to give about thirty-two times the weight of a gold dollar to purchase the fine gold contained in it, and this would equally be the case whether the gold were coined or not.

THE SOUTH AND SILVER.

Peace at home and abundant capital from abroad will within a reasonable time make the South as rich and prosperous as the North.

Political tranquillity is now well assured in the Southern States. Disturbances such as were common in many parts of the South in the seventies are never heard of now.

Capital is provokingly slow to seek investment in the South, although she has need of it, and she must get it from others. Yet any promising country inhabited by an industrious people can generally borrow all the capital it needs for the development of its resources.

The raising of the silver standard at Chicago will beyond any shadow of doubt elect a Republican President. It will put the Federal power into the hands of the Republican Party for many years. Do the ardent advocates of free-silver coinage in the Southern States really long for the return of the days of Gov. MOSES and his kind that they are doing so much to bring about?

Do they really want to shut themselves up to slow starvation on their own insufficient financial resources?

Under a Democratic President they would have no occasion to apprehend the return of the carpet-bagger domination. If the gold standard were definitely established, they would have no difficulty in borrowing all the money they need to extend and carry on their industries.

These questions are vitally important for the South. They are to be decided at Chicago, so far as the Democratic Convention can decide them. The people of the South can't afford to have them decided wrong.

ACTRESSES AND "ANGELS."

A rich man who devotes money to the sustaining of a dramatic venture which cannot be sustained on commercial grounds is technically known as an "angel." It is no wonder that he should be so called in "the profession." He is willing to invest money without any distinct prospect of repayment by reason of his interest in the dramatic art. If there be in the company he sustains an actress of personal attractiveness, the presumption is that his interest is in the dramatic artist. This presumption is so strong and general and it has so affected the minds of a common jury as to induce it to award $16,000 of Mr. FAIRBANK'S money to Mr. DAVID BELASCO for his services as the guide, philosopher, and friend of Mrs. LESLIE CARTER, after Mr. FAIRBANK had already spent $55,000 upon that interesting object.

Really the presumption that the dramatic angel is necessarily an evil angel is the only foundation that can be discovered for this remarkable verdict. It seems to be intended either as a piece of practical Populism in the more equitable distribution of property between Mr. FAIRBANK, who has a great deal, and Mr. BELASCO, who has not enough, or else as a practical rebuke to Mr. FAIRBANK for being a "hoary-headed old sinner." But, really, it is difficult to see what precautions Mr. FAIRBANK could have taken that he did not take to rebut this presumption. He is, as everybody in Chicago and a good many people in New-York are aware, not only a very rich man, but a very generous and public-spirited man, one of the leaders of that body of public-spirited business men which is one of the justest boasts of Chicago. But also he was not born yesterday, and he showed himself aware of the construction that would be put upon the motives of a rich man who undertook to befriend a young woman by helping her on in the calling for which she had an aspiration. He took every pains, we repeat, to show that this construction was unjust. He dealt with his beneficiary at arm's length, so to speak, through his brokers and his lawyers. It seems, indeed, that his agents did not serve him very well, since, instead of having receipts and acknowledgments in black and white to show, they had little but their recollections of "distinct understandings" which were not recorded. It was not at all a businesslike series of performances. But the testimony at least seems to any one who has followed it to clear the defendant of the imputation which the verdict of the jury refastened upon him and which is the only visible ground of the verdict. Moreover, although, being aware of the censoriousness of mankind, he desired that his befriending of his beneficiary should be kept private, and although he "threw good money after bad" with some profusion, yet at the first attempt to put pressure upon him to coerce him into doing from fear of exposure what he had been doing from careless generosity he did what might have been expected of a man of spirit and of honor. Although he naturally disliked a public exposure of the matter, he insisted upon having it rather than to pay a dollar of what might be suspected to be hush-money.

What more could he have done? We really do not see, unless he had begun by legally establishing a "Mrs. Leslie Carter Endowment Fund" and putting it into the hands of trustees. That was practically what he did, but doubtless it would have been more prudent to do it formally. Meanwhile the verdict will have the effect of rendering it more difficult for would-be actresses to encounter disinterested "angels." That result will not be without its compensations for the public, especially the playgoing public.

LAUTERBACH ON TARIFF REVENUE.

The campaign appears to have been opened in this town by the remarks of Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH at the Republican ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. LAUTERBACH returned from the St. Louis Convention—in which he sat as one of the four delegates at large from this State and represented New-York in the Committee on Platform—with his soul full of protection, and he grasped the first opportunity to enlighten the assembled Republican cohorts as to protective tariffs, revenue, and kindred topics. The journals of his party report his remarks as follows:

"We had, of course, secured [in the platform] protection and reciprocity, but protection must exist. Our expenditures at the lowest are $560,000,000 a year, and we are asked to respond willingly to the demands of just pension claims; we are asked to see to it that our coasts are properly protected and that the great metropolis shall not be weakened; we are asked to see to it that the Star-Spangled Banner shall wave in every quarter of the globe, and that our navy shall become larger and more powerful, as it was once before.

"All this means vast expenditures; it may be $750,000,000—even a billion dollars—and we mean that those expenses must be met from revenue, revenue derived at the Custom House. [Cheers.] That is protection."

This was accepted as a reasonable and cheering statement, from a high authority, concerning the tariff programme of McKINLEY and his party.

It is almost incredible that Mr. LAUTERBACH, a man well known in the legal profession as well as in politics, should be so ignorant with respect to tariffs and revenue. The Nation's expenses, he says, "are $560,000,000 a year, at the lowest." This is not true. The record of the recent session of Congress indicates, however, that the Republican Party does not intend to make the expenditures less than $516,000,000. The sum may be increased, he says, to $750,000,000, or even to $1,000,000,000, and this enormous expenditure is to be "met from revenue derived at the Custom House"—that is to say, with revenue supplied by tariff duties. "That is protection."

How could so great a sum be obtained from tariff duties? Here are the official figures for the imports of dutiable goods, and the duties collected on the same, during the four McKinley tariff years:

	Dutiable Goods.	Duties Collected.
1891	$466,455,173	$216,885,701
1892	355,526,741	174,124,270
1893	400,282,519	199,143,678
1894	257,645,703	129,558,892
Average	$369,977,534	$179,928,135

If the McKinley tariff yielded an average of less than $180,000,000 per annum in revenue, how can $560,000,000 or $750,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 be obtained by any system of tariff imposts? If the quantity and value of the dutiable imports should remain unchanged, it would be necessary to increase the average rate of duty from 48 per cent. to 151 per cent. to obtain $560,000,000 and to 202 per cent. to procure $750,000,000. But almost everybody knows that so great an increase of the rate would cut down the dutiable imports to a mere trifle, so that there would be very little customs revenue. Why, the value of the entire imports, both dutiable and free, in those four years averaged less than $800,000,000 per annum!

The puerile absurdity of Mr. LAUTERBACH'S remarks could be shown by reference to other notorious facts, but these will suffice. Was there any other Republican in the audience at Carnegie Hall less ignorant as to this subject than Mr. PLATT'S right-hand man and delegate at large? What he said was received with enthusiastic approval. Are the McKinley spellbinders to stimulate the partisan loyalty of their audiences with this kind of stuff during the campaign? If they do intend to say that their party will procure $560,000,000 or $750,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 in revenue by duties on $370,000,000 worth of dutiable goods, they should go a little further and explain by what silver legislation the party expects to buy the votes of its Silver Senators for a tariff that will yield this enormous revenue.

THE SHERMAN STATUE AGAIN.

We have received a neat pamphlet containing the "Answer of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Army of the Tennessee to the National Sculpture Society of New-York City." It will be remarked that even in the title there is a begging of the question and an appeal to some assumed sectional prejudice. The National Sculpture Society is not "of New-York City" except that its headquarters are here and that probably a majority of the sculptors of the country who come up to the standard of its requirements live here, certainly a larger number than live in any other one place. But its membership comprises sculptors from all parts of the country in which there are any sculptors. Indeed, in the text of the answer it is not only set forth, but it is repeated, and a point is made of it, that the sculptor whose design succeeded with the committee of inexperts and did not succeed with the committee of experts is a member of the society. The insinuation that it was because he lived in Chicago that a sculpture society "of New-York City" objected to the selection of his model does not strike us as large or breezy or Western.

There is really no use in trying to analyze or even to summarize the answer. The one definite point it contains is an emphatic denial that the result of the competition was prearranged and that the committee of the Sculpture Society was invoked, not because its advice was wanted, but in order to give the air of a competent and impartial judgment to a decision which was neither competent nor impartial. The Sculpture Society may be wrong in imputing partiality to the committee, and yet the hypothesis of partiality is the only one that will account for all the facts in the case.

Apart from this, the answer, the composition of which seems to have been divided between a lawyer and a "local," merely darkens counsel, and, in the manner of the pursued cuttlefish, spreads inky confusion all around. The real question is why the statue committee should presume to set up its own opinion of the merits of a work of sculpture against the opinions of four of the most eminent sculptors of the country, given to it at its request and disregarded out of its own private illumination. As to this the committee say, as we expected they would, that, though they may not be good judges of statues in general, they are first-rate judges of a statue of Gen. SHERMAN. But they go further. They say that "the design selected this committee deems not only worthy of the hero it represents, but of the highest artistic merit," and they go on to point out that the Senate of the United States agrees with them, as is evinced by the action of that body on the protest made at the instigation, not of the Sculpture Society, but of the artists of Washington. They have been vindicated by Senator HAWLEY of Connecticut and Senator ALLISON of Iowa and Senator MILLS of Texas. Now, what does all this amount to? Who on earth cares what the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee "deems" about "the highest artistic merit"? They simply have no standing in such a matter. Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that the opinion of Mr. WARD or of Mr. ST. GAUDENS or of Mr. WARNER or of Mr. FRENCH on a question of sculpture outweighs the opinion of the whole Society of the Army of the Tennessee, with the Senate of the United States thrown in, and that the concurrent opinion of all four on such a question is of the highest authority attainable on this side of the Atlantic. What is the use of telling people that Gen. DODGE is the "President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee," that Gen. NOBLE is the "late Secretary of the Interior," that Col. HENDERSON is "Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives," that Col. CADIE is "Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Chairman of the Shiloh National Park Commission"? How do these things qualify them to judge of sculpture and to overrule the masters of that art? They might as well tell us how much larger bank accounts they have than the sculptors. They do say that they "spent three days largely in examination of the models submitted at the second competition," and it does not appear that their studies in sculpture have ever extended further.

It is quite true that the Sculpture Society has appealed to the public to judge between itself and the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The appeal is proper because it is the public that pays. It appears that of the $96,000 the Sherman Statue Committee is spending upon a design selected by it in defiance of expert opinion, less than one-sixth was contributed by the society the committee represents, and more than five-sixths by the people of the United States. The Sculpture Society charges the committee with squandering this sum upon a design which was neither the best nor the second best nor the third best nor the fourth best that they might have had for the money. But the only effectual appeal to the public would be the public exhibition of the designs preferred by the experts and the design preferred by the inexperts. This is what the Sculpture Society tried to bring about, and it would be far more instructive and satisfactory than any number of recriminatory pamphlets.

Among the advertisements which The London Times, by placing them under the heading of "Miscellaneous," admits that it cannot classify, there appeared on the 15th inst. these enigmatic lines:

WANTED—A LOCUM TENENS, till Christmas. Interesting country parish. Nice house and £2 10s. Children a drawback. Rev. A. Neville Rolfe, Lund, Kirkham, Lancashire.

Now, there is enough of similarity between the languages spoken in England and in the United States to enable natives of the latter region to understand, or at least to guess, that the Rev. A. NEVILLE ROLFE of somewhere or somewheres in Lancashire, has decided that until after Christmas he prefers to separate himself from the "interesting country parish" in which his church is situate, and that during this rather long vacation he wants somebody else to do his work, and, as is said in other lines of business, to "keep his job" for him. "Nice house and £2 10s." are apparently the inducements whereby he hopes to attract the desired placeholder, though £2 10s. does seem a small sum to spread over six months. When one comes, however, to the phrase, "Children a drawback," complete mystery envelopes the whole case. Does the Rev. A. NEVILLE ROLFE here lay down a general rule, simply because it is, like his parish, "interesting," or does he refer to merely local conditions and prejudices? We prefer to believe the latter, for it cannot be that the views held by the late Mrs. DYER and her numerous clients have been so thoroughly adopted by the British people that they can be openly avowed by a clergyman of the Established Church.

DEATH OF THE DUC DE NEMOURS.

He Was Elected King of the Belgians, but Declined the Honor.

PARIS, June 25.—The Duc de Nemours died at Versailles to-day.

Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orleans, Duc de Nemours, was the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born in Paris on Oct. 25, 1814. He received his education in the College Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him Colonel of the First Regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris on Aug. 3, 1830.

In February, 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined on his behalf this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the Belgian campaigns and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orleans, (July 13, 1842,) placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the traditions of the old monarchy, which were in favor of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterward in the Peers by 168 to 14 votes.

Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of February the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He afterward played a very insignificant part in royalist affairs. In 1886 he was struck off the French Army list when his family was expelled from France. He married, on April 27, 1840, Victoire Auguste Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857,) by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

FORTUNATELY NO LIVES LOST.

Great Damage Caused by Rainstorm and Cloudburst.

SISTERVILLE, West Va., June 25.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy rainstorm passed over this city and vicinity.

Telegraph and telephone lines were blown down in several places. Slaughterhouse Run, a very small rivulet, came out very rapidly, and in a short time it had overflowed its banks and was doing damage. It runs through a sewer under the first trestle north of the Ohio River Railroad station here, and came out with such force that it soon choked the sewer up, and the backwater flooded over a dozen dwellings north of the railroad and washed out several outbuildings and one stable containing four horses.

At Long Reach one bent was washed out of a railroad trestle, which will indefinitely delay trains in both directions.

At Friendly another bent was washed out, and at Cow House Run the entire trestle was completely destroyed. No report has been received of any lives being lost.

The loss to this city and vicinity will reach, if not exceed, $100,000. No trains can be run south of here on the Ohio River Road for several days. It is feared several lives were lost on Middle Island Creek.

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 25.—A disastrous cloudburst passed over this section yesterday afternoon, doing untold damage. Railroad traffic on the Muskingum Valley is entirely suspended by washouts. The Ohio River Road cannot be operated east of Parkersburg. The main oil line of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company had a section washed away back of St. Mary's.

On Moss Run, about eight miles from Marietta, the Muskingum River is out of its banks and full of debris. A frame building which had been a grocery store, surrounded by boxes of merchandise, floated away. No lives are reported lost, though the exact extent of the damage cannot be told until later in the day.

NAVAL ENGINEERS RETIRED.

Two, on Their Own Application, to Engage in Private Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There were two unexpected retirements in the Naval Engineer Corps to-day, those of Chief Engineers George F. Kutz and James W. Thompson. The former is the senior officer of the corps, and one of the best-known and most efficient officers of that branch. He is on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Engineer Thompson is also a promient officer and expert. Both will engage in private pursuits.

The retirement of each is made on his own application on account of forty years' service. The promotions which result from these retirements are those of Passed Assistant Engineers W. M. Parks, on duty in Baltimore, and F. H. Bailey, on duty at the Navy Department, in this city, and Assistant Engineers E. L. Beach of the Ericsson and H. O. Stickney of the Naval Academy.

There will be a retirement for age July 3—that of Chief Engineer G. W. Roche, who has just returned from duty on board the Detroit on the Asiatic station. The two retirements authorized to-day will facilitate promotion a trifle in a corps where advancements have been infrequent. It is rarely, too, when engineer officers are able to serve long enough on modern ships of war to secure retirement under the forty-year privilege. Most of them who retire for reasons other than the compulsory one of age are transferred on account of disability.

SILVER AND THE UNIT RULE.

Georgia Elects a Free-Coinage Delegation to Go to Chicago.

MACON, Ga., June 25.—The Georgia Democrats adopted the unit rule in their convention to-day and elected a solid delegation to go to Chicago to fight for free silver.

The delegates at large to Chicago are E. P. Howell of The Atlanta Constitution, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of The Augusta Chronicle, Hal Lewis, and J. Pope Brown. Out of eleven Congressional districts, ten elected solid silver delegations, and the eleventh is bound to vote for silver under the unit rule.

The platform declares its devotion to "pure Democratic faith, which demands that the primary money of the country shall be the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and which favors a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss," and further declares for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, independent of the action of any other Government, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The platform condemns "a financial policy which necessitates the increase of the bonded debt of the country in time of peace to maintain a gold reserve or to pay the current expenses of the Government."

It demands the repeal of all laws "which clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with the more than imperial power to issue bonds and increase the public debt at his will and pleasure without specific authority from Congress." It favors the payment of the public debt as rapidly as practicable, a tariff for revenue only, the repeal of the "unconstitutional tax upon State bank issues," and the adoption of the Constitutional amendment which will authorize the collection of a graduated income tax.

PERSONALS.

—"Liane de Pougy," a young woman to whom Paris devotes much attention, if one may judge by the amount of space she receives in the Parisian papers, has just created a new sensation by an attempt—more or less real—at suicide. It seems that she was born at L'Orient twenty-five years ago, and her real name is Marie Chassaigne. Her first appearance was at a flower show at Cannes in 1884, where she passed as Mme. Poupre, the wife of a naval officer. The etymology of her name, "Liane," is peculiar. As a child at L'Orient Marie used to be sent out to ride on a donkey. She was attended by a colored man—an old Sergeant of Marines. French negroes transform the article "le" into "li," (pronounced lee.) The old Sergeant called the donkey "li âne." On wet days Mlle. Marie cried for "li âne." She kept on calling for "li âne," "li âne," so incessantly that she was so nicknamed. On bursting bounds, she took the sobriquet as a nom de guerre, taking care, however, to drop the circumflex accent.

—Verdi has just deposited in bank at Milan a sum amounting to $80,000 in American money toward the first cost of the new "Verdi House of Repose" for aged and destitute musicians and operatic libertists. Furthermore, he has promised three times that amount for the completion and endowment of the institution; to which, after the death of Mme. Verdi, should she survive him, a large portion of the residue of his estate will be devoted. In this he is following the example of Rossini, who founded almshouses and music schools for his native Pesaro. The architect of the new Verdi building is Camilio Bolto, brother of Verdi's librettist.

—Herr von Jöden of Mayence, who was severely wounded in the upper part of the arm at the battle of Gitschin, in the Austro-Prussian War, in 1866, has had the bullet in his arm ever since that time, all efforts to find it having hitherto failed. During the past few weeks he had been suffering intense pain in connection with the old wound, and his surgeon determined to have the limb taken as a Röntgen photograph. No sooner was this done than the bullet was discovered, and, after being imbedded in the man's arm for thirty years, the missile has at length been removed.

—Jean de Reszke is an extensive breeder of race horses on his Polish estates. Last year he gained the prize offered by the Czar for the best stud, and he has received word that at the great races at Warsaw a few days ago two of his horses came in first and second, dividing stakes to the value of about 10,000 rubles. A rumor current in Europe, that M. de Reszke has agreed next Winter to become impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, is quite erroneous. Great tenors earn far too much money by singing to tempt them to undertake the risks of management.

—A notable instance of talent running in a family, both among its women and its men, is furnished by the appearance of the name of Miss Ramsay of Newnham in the first class of the Part II. of the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge. Last Summer she figured in the first class of Part I. She is the daughter of the distinguished professor at Glasgow University, while her cousin, now wife of the Master of Trinity, will always be remembered as the first woman who ever came out at the head of the Classical Tripos list at Cambridge.

—The last words written by the late Jules Simon were his epitaph, which reads thus: "Jules Simon, 1814-1896. Dieu, Patrie, Liberté."

WILL REFORM THE TARIFF

LIBERAL LEADER LAURIER OUTLINES NEW CANADIAN POLICY.

Revision Will Be Made Slowly and After a Careful Study of the Situation—Sir Charles Tupper Takes Defeat Philosophically and Makes Excuses for the Result—The English Press Deplores the Outcome of the Election.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, arrived here from Quebec this morning. In an interview he said:

"We have been elected on a platform of tariff reform, and it is on those lines we intend to work. We shall apply ourselves at once to the revision of the tariff, but whatever we do will be done slowly, and, moreover, no steps will be taken likely to affect any particular interest without due notice having been given, so that all concerned may know what our intentions are and why we consider it expedient to make contemplated changes."

With regard to the school question, Mr. Laurier stated that it would be settled in the House of Commons. He has not decided yet upon the composition of the coming Liberal Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 25.—Sir Charles Tupper is bearing his defeat with philosophical resignation. He has telegraphed for his colleagues to return to Ottawa. When the Cabinet shall reassemble it will then be decided whether or not to meet the House or to resign forthwith. Respecting the elections, Sir Charles says:

"So far as I am personally concerned, I gladly accept the verdict of Tuesday, which relieves me from great responsibilities devolving upon the leader of a Government. When I came to Canada last Winter I found the Conservative Party utterly demoralized, and was reluctantly compelled to consent to become its leader as the only hope of avoiding defeat. The fatal mistake had been made of refusing to dissolve Parliament immediately after the adoption of the remedial order, and of calling a session of Parliament whose life terminated on a specific day to deal with the Remedial bill, thus offering the greatest possible inducement to obstruction. I do not at all regret having placed my services at the disposal of the party, as otherwise I would have been held responsible for its defeat.

"The Conservative Party will now do its duty as the loyal and constitutional opposition, and if Mr. Laurier will cease coquetting with the national policy and come out squarely in favor of maintaining efficient protection for varied industries in Canada he will not encounter that obstruction from the Liberal-Conservative Party which we always met with from opponents of that policy."

Should Sir Charles Tupper decide to meet Parliament and seek defeat on a vote of want of confidence, his resignation will then follow. On being called upon to accept office, Mr. Laurier and those who associated themselves with him would be compelled to return to their constituencies for re-election. If, however, Sir Charles Tupper should decide to resign, say, this week, it is claimed that Mr. Laurier and his Ministers would not need to go to their constituents again.

LONDON, June 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the result of the Canadian election, says: "Since the death of Sir John A. Macdonald the Conservative Party in Canada has been losing its grip upon the electors; but its present fall is ascribable to the virulent animosity engendered by a religious and educational issue."

The Globe says: "If any Americans look to Wilfred Laurier to betray his country they are doomed to disappointment."

The St. James's Gazette regrets the result and thinks that Sir Charles Tupper's pluck deserved a better fate. Continuing, the paper says: "The Liberals were perfectly loyal to the imperial connection, yet they dallied dangerously with reciprocity with the United States. The Conservatives were the keenest for the establishment of a commercial zollverein among the various parts of the British Empire. The Americans are rapidly beating us out of the Canadian markets, and Mr. Laurier and his friends will not stop the process. The project to unite Canada, Great Britain, and Australia by a line of fast subsidized steamers is not likely to be pushed with much vigor." The Gazette believes that Mr. Laurier is an able man and a sincere patriot, but thinks that his tenure of office is not likely to last long.

ENGLAND ASKS OUR ASSISTANCE.

The Government Requested to Settle the Trouble over Harrison's Arrest.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Olney to-day, and, it is understood, presented a request from his Government that Mr. Olney would use his good offices to bring about a friendly settlement of the trouble over the arrest of Harrison, the British surveyor, by Venezuelan police. Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, was another caller, and presumably came on the same business that brought Sir Julian.

Secretary Olney said this morning that he was not yet aware of any decision of the British Government to make public the correspondence between her Majesty's Ministers and the State Department, relating to an agreement of arbitration synchronous with its publication in the United States.

Nobody at the State Department would admit to-day that he knew anything corroborative of the report that Mr. Olney had had a conference in Boston with the Spanish Minister. The report ran that Mr. Olney and Señor Dupuy de Lome met in Mr. Olney's Boston residence a day or two ago and talked over the Cuban situation.

MACEO'S CAMP CAPTURED

GENS. MUNOZ AND INCLAN ATTACK THE INSURGENT FORCES.

Three of the Rebel Camps Taken Before Those of Maceo in the Oleaga Hills—Several Hard Battles, in Which the Revolutionists Suffered Severely—A German Killed in One of Them—Banquet to Consul General Lee.

HAVANA, June 25.—Col. Gaston reports that while pursuing the rebel parties commanded by Lacret, Sanguily, and another leader, his scouts killed a German named Walter Zandt, the manufacturer of the explosives recently used in destroying railway trains. The Spanish troops met the rebels in the Josefa Hills, near Limonar, Province of Matanzas. The insurgents were perfectly intrenched. After three hours' fighting they were dislodged and dispersed. The troops lost one killed and eight wounded, including a Lieutenant. The rebels lost fifteen killed and many wounded, including Sanguily.

Gen. Gonzalez Munoz reports that he has formed a combination with Gen. Inclan in his pursuit of Maceo. On the march the troops destroyed all the rebel huts and plantations found by them. When the troops arrived in the Tapia Hills the rebels opened fire on them. Gen. Inclan attacked them on the left and Gen. Munoz on the right flank.

After a strong resistance three camps were captured. On the following day Gen. Munoz took Maceo's camp in the Oleaga Hills. The troops destroyed all the camps, burning the huts therein, and also the dwelling of Maceo. It is said that the rebels numbered 3,000. They left thirty-one dead on the field. Three insurgents were captured. The loss of the troops, according to Gen. Munoz, was only two killed and thirty-six wounded, including two Lieutenants.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson gave a banquet last evening in honor of the new United States Consul General, Fitzhugh Lee. Among the guests were the correspondents in Havana of The London Times, the Madrid and New-York newspapers, and the editors of the local press. The affair was of an elaborate but informal character, and there were no speeches.

While the banquet was in progress a police officer notified Mr. W. W. Gay, correspondent of a New-York paper, that by order of the Government he would be required to leave the island.

MADRID, June 25.—The Senate last evening, by a vote of 88 to 44, rejected the proposal of Prof. Comas, that the protocol of 1877 with the United States be abrogated. Señor Jimeno, in supporting Prof. Comas's demand, criticised the Government for its weakness in the face of the United States.

GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA.

He Cannot Find Words to Describe the Guilt of the Turks.

LONDON, June 25.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Armenians, in which he says:

"Nobody uses language half strong enough against the Sultan and his agents. To describe their guilt is beyond all bounds, and the language ought to go beyond all bounds. My choice is between far out-Heroding everybody and absolute silence, for my language abstractedly might plausibly be ascribed to temper, whereas it would be perfectly cold-blooded. I am silent only for fear of doing harm. The European mind wants plausible excuses to cover its disgrace. I do not wish to furnish them."

The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the Armenian losses during the recent rioting at Van are estimated to have been 1,500 killed, while the Turks' loss was 200. The dispatch adds that the Kurds are gathering from all directions to pillage Van.

TREMBLIE'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The Terrible Murder in Buenos Ayres of Which He Was Convicted.

PARIS, June 25.—The sentence of death passed at Douai upon the Frenchman Raoul Tremblie, who was convicted of the murder in Buenos Ayres of another Frenchman named François Farbos, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The motive of the crime, which was committed two years ago, was robbery. The body of the murdered man was cut into a dozen pieces and scattered about the City of Buenos Ayres, Tremblie fled to France, but the authorities at Buenos Ayres, who had traced the murder to him, cabled for his arrest, and upon his arrival at Dunkirk he was taken into custody.

His victim having been a Frenchman, Tremblie was tried at the Douai Assizes and convicted. He was sentenced to be guillotined, but appealed, and was granted a new trial, but was again found guilty and condemned to death.

A COMPLIMENT FROM LI HUNG.

He Visits Prince Bismarck at His Friedrichsruh Home.

BERLIN, June 25.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, who is on his way back to China from Moscow, where he was the representative of the Emperor of China at the Czar's coronation, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe to-day. Count Herbert Bismarck received the Chinese statesman at the railway station, and escorted him to the castle, where the ex-Chancellor awaited him in the saloon. Prince Bismarck, in greeting Li Hung Chang, said:

"I feel flattered in having the privilege of welcoming such an eminent statesman. We have both long helped our masters to govern each a great country."

Li Hung Chang, in reply to this, said that he was only able to direct the affairs of China, while Prince Bismarck was equal to governing the whole world.

A BRITISH PATROL REPULSED.

Trained White Soldiers Assisting the Mashonas.

BULAWAYO, June 25.—Capt. Turner, with a British patrol, made an attack yesterday upon a native kraal at the Beatrice mine. The Mashonas resisted the attack and poured a heavy fire into the patrol, compelling Capt. Turner to abandon his wagons and retreat. He was successful in saving his ammunition.

The men comprising the patrol declare that trained white soldiers are assisting the Mashonas.

Cardinals Receive Their Hats.

ROME, June 25.—The Pope held a public consistory to-day, at which the four prelates who were elevated to the Cardinalate on June 22 received their hats. The new Cardinals are Mgrs. Ferrata, Gretoni, Jacobini, and Agliardi, respectively Papal Nuncios at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Vienna.

Honored by Oxford University.

LONDON, June 25.—Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman of New-York, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henry M. Stanley Seriously Ill.

LONDON, June 25.—Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer, is ill in London from inflammation of the stomach. He has been unable to take food for several days, and his condition is serious.

The Czar Afflicted with Jaundice.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Czar is suffering from an attack or jaundice.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that the representatives of the powers at Constantinople were in entire accord as regarded Crete, and had jointly urged the Porte to maintain order in that island.

—The Faculty of Robert College, in Constantinople, has conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon Prof. Haynes, a former instructor in that institution, in recognition of his archaeological discoveries in Asia Minor.

—Gen. Ascarrage, the Spanish Minister of War, has withdrawn the warrants that were issued against Marshal Campos and Gen. Borrero at the time they were about to fight a duel, and the incident is closed.

COMMISSIONER LAGRANGE SUED.

Asked to Pay $500 in an Action Said to Have Been a Collusive One.

A case involving President LaGrange of the Board of Fire Commissioners and George L. Strong, was argued in the Supreme Court before Justice Russell yesterday.

On behalf of Grove M. Harwood, a motion was made for an order to have Oscar H. LaGrange show cause why he should not be compelled to pay certain costs, amounting to about $500, given against him in an action brought four years ago in the Supreme Court by George L. Strong against LaGrange, Harwood, and others, and which was decided to be a collusive action on the part of LaGrange, and in which Harwood was awarded the costs.

It is alleged that Mr. LaGrange was beneficially interested in the prosecution of the suit, which was brought by Strong against him, and that the action was brought by collusion with Strong in order to charge Harwood with fraud.

The case grows out of the famous Santa Maria Mining litigation, which was tried in 1889 in Brooklyn. The plaintiff in those suits was Mary Bendelson and the defendants John B. Allen, Asbury Harpending, and others, the President and Directors of the mining company. The case was won by the plaintiff, and then Mr. Alley and the others put up a fund of $30,000 in trust, which was to pay the stockholders and lawyers engaged in the case. Robert G. Ingersoll was made Trustee of the fund.

It was alleged that Mr. La Grange, who was one of the attorneys in the suit, obtained from Mr. Ingersoll about $9,000 of this fund, which he was to pay out to the interested parties. Of the entire fund of $30,000, only $16,000 of it was in cash, the remainder being in notes made by Alley and Harpending. When Mr. La Grange drew this money it left in cash in the hands of the Trustee $6,849.53, which was placed in the North River Bank. This bank failed, and only paid about 50 cents on the dollar, so that the fund was depleted and there was not enough left to pay all interested. This placed the Trustee, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. La Grange in a peculiar position, where they were liable for the amount of the trust. An action was brought, in which George L. Strong appeared as the plaintiff and Mr. La Grange and Mr. Harwood were made defendants. Mr. Harwood, in the meantime, had been paid $1,100 by Mr. La Grange, it is said, as one of the counsel, and other payments had been made, but the object of the suit was to break the entire trust on the ground that it was made through fraud.

The brief in the present case says:

It follows that La Grange had already received the larger portion of the cash in the trust, and it then is of vital importance to him to destroy the trust entirely, and thus relieve himself and the Trustee from an unfortunate position. That position doubtless furnished motive in the Strong suit. It is contended he was at least relieved from all liability to account for the portion of the trust fund which he had induced the Trustee to turn over to him.

In the Strong suit it appeared that Mr. Strong claimed to be the assignee of Alley & Harpending. He admitted that he had received the assignment for a nominal sum, and that he was not financially responsible. In the suit, it is alleged, Mr. La Grange, in spite of the fact that he was a defendant, sat with the plaintiff's attorneys, and posted them in the case. It was charged that Mr. Strong was a figurehead, and that "La Grange prosecuted the action against himself, Harwood, and others for his own benefit, and was beneficially interested." The suit was heard before Justice Barrett, and the action was dismissed. In dismissing it Justice Barrett said, while awarding costs to Harwood:

Upon the question of costs I cannot overlook the real character of the suit, which is entirely transparent. The plaintiff did not show himself on the trial, nor did Alley and Harpending. The suit is simply an indirect attack by La Grange upon Harwood, using the plaintiff and forms of law for that purpose. It is a suit which should never have been brought.

The defense in the present case is a general denial. Justice Russell reserved his decision.

BOND WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

Controller's Action in Case of American Surety Company.

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that Controller Fitch had repudiated a bond of $2,800 of the American Surety Company,

The New-York Trap Rock Company of this city applied to the Dock Commissioners for wharf property some time ago, and the bond of the American Surety Company and H. D. Lyman Company was offered. The amount was $2,800. This was submitted to Controller Fitch, and as the bonds of the first company had been accepted scores of times without question, the Dock Commissioners were surprised to have the surety objected to, and the names of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the United States Guarantee Company suggested as substitutes.

Treasurer Einstein wrote to the Controller asking on what grounds the surety offered was repudiated, and also requesting that Mr. Fitch state if the objection applied only to this particular case.

The Controller's answer was read at the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks yesterday, being part of the regular routine matter on the weekly schedule. Mr. Fitch, in his reply, refused to answer Treasurer Einstein's question as to on what ground the American Surety bond had been refused, stating indefinitely that it had been repudiated because of "confidential information" recently received by the Controller.

Mr. Einstein said that he could not understand it, as he knew that the paper of the American Surety Company was as good as any in the country. Under the circumstances, however, the board, of course, accepted Mr. Fitch's suggestion in the matter of substitution.

Mr. Einstein said last evening: "I cannot imagine what the objection is based on. The American Surety Company is a strong, reputable company, as good as any in the country. The Controller has seen fit, however, not to accept the bond, and that ends the matter.

"Fitch has seen fit to make another objection in a matter with which a reform department is connected. That is all there is in it."

The Secretary of the company, when visited, sent word that nothing was known by the company about Mr. Fitch's action.

HOW CONVICT CARTER ESCAPED.

He Made an Underground Chamber at a Sing Sing Engine House.

SING SING, N. Y., June 25.—George W. Carter, a prisoner serving a term in the State prison, mysteriously disappeared from that institution June 5, 1893, and has never been heard of since. How he escaped puzzled the prison officials, as he was seen a short time before at work in the engine room of the shoe shop, where he was employed as engineer.

Warden Sage, while digging in the ground close to the walls of the engine house today, suddenly felt the earth give way, and he dropped several feet into a hole. The earth had sunk under his weight, and he had found Carter's hiding place.

The Warden glanced at the wall, and there saw that a tunnel led under the floor of the engine room. He called several guards and an examination was made. It was found that Carter had pulled up several planks in the floor and dropped down. Then he dug his way through the wall and far enough beyond to make a good hiding place. The underground room was about 5 feet in width, 8 feet in length, and 6 feet in height. In it were found two bottles of oil, an oil lamp, several bottles of water, a teapot containing a quantity of tea, old papers, and other articles.

Warden Sage said he was puzzled to know how Carter lived in the hole while the guards were watching the engine house and searching for him. For nine days after the prisoner disappeared a guard was stationed night and day at a point where he could see everybody who entered or departed from the place. The country around was scoured, but not a trace of the missing man was found. The engine house was examined, and Carter's fireman was closely questioned, but to no avail. The fireman said he left the engineer standing in the middle of the room, and went outside. When he returned the man had gone. At the end of nine days the guard was withdrawn, and Warden Sage thinks Carter escaped that night or the following one.

ANTI-PLATT MEN RATIFY

MEETING UNDER REPUBLICAN CLUB AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Same Band, Same Tunes, and Same Decorations as Were Used Tuesday Night—Not Much Enthusiasm and It Is Hard Work to Get Up a Cheer at the Start—Mayor Strong Has Something to Say About the G. O. P.

Republican quality had its turn at ratifying the St. Louis platform and ticket at Carnegie Hall last evening. For this purpose the Republican Club arranged for good speakers, assembled a high-class platform attendance, and set out to overshadow the demonstration by the County Committee at the same place Tuesday evening. Mr. Platt's friends were not supposed to be there. The roaring tumult of enthusiasm which filled the hall at the earlier meeting stayed away with them.

The meeting opened with the audience all down stairs. There were scattered groups in the boxes, and the galleries were empty. Until several clubs marched in, after the meeting was well under way, and occupied the galleries, cheering was reserved and diffident. Thereafter the galleries led in every demonstration, and when Edward Lauterbach, who presided at the Platt meeting, appeared on the stage at about 10 o'clock, the greeting he received was calculated to raise a doubt whether those who did the shouting were not to be classed with the followers of "rare old Tom." The gallery band played "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home," and there was a great hurrah. Until that time almost as little warmth attended what went on indoors as outside.

Although the promoters of the meeting had chosen to celebrate apart from Mr. Platt, they did not disdain to use the decorations he had provided, nothing whatever having been changed in this respect, and to engage his band, with the same list of tunes prepared for him. The stage dignitaries, however, were largely of the Fifth Avenue kind. Russell Sage had a seat there. Ex-Congressman George West, Lucius E. Chittenden, John Proctor Clarke, Adelbert H. Steele, and Congressman Charles O. Boutelle of Maine were in the front row. Gen. Horace Porter joined this line afterward, and enjoyed a special welcome. Elihu Root arrived late. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries embraced as many men who were not there as had Mr. Platt's list. Among those reported present were:

Charles H. Webb, C. W. Zaring, W. C. Hill, T. K. Tuthill, S. S. Packard, George A. Halsey, E. J. Hinchliffe, Nathaniel Worth, B. Twyeffort, Robert N. Kenyon, Philip Carpenter, William Homan, Henry R. DeMilt, George L. Curtiss, James Talcott, F. J. Worcester, Collin Woodward, William Montgomery, William H. Fuller, William H. Huber, Charles B. Page, Edward A. Treat, D. S. Walton, George Young, L. Shanly Davis, Thomas H. Hubbard, T. R. Tressider, John O. Mott, John Little, Samuel J. Lederer, Jefferson Clark, William Henkel, Thomas Crawford, Wayland E. Benjamin, A. S. Gear, Hugh Noble, William A. Tucker, Charles Wilson, William K. Norris, Albert B. Geisler, Joseph Doran, Timothy Julian, Henry Bossart, Joseph Appleby, L. F. Quinlan, Harry F. Prell, Nicholas Kent, William Greere.

Cornelius Bliss, who was to preside at the meeting, did not appear. Adelbert H. Steele, who presented his written regrets, said he was kept indoors suffering with the McKinley affliction common to those who went to St. Louis. Mr. Steele presented Mr. Clarke as Mr. Bliss's substitute. Mr. Clarke made a speech, in which he said that it would be an outrage on the language to call the results of Democratic rule beneficent. He reviewed his party's record effectively as the resumption from the arrival, with a band, of the Twenty-Second District McKinley Club would permit.

Lucius E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury under Lincoln, was brought forward to read the resolutions. His bent figure became energetic as he prefaced the reading with a recital of the party's accomplishments since his first connection with it. The resolutions gained power from the spirit which he put into the reading of them. They were as follows:

The Republican Club of the City of New-York, following its usual custom at the opening of the Presidential campaign, invites the Republicans of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, to unite with its members in the inauguration of the Presidential campaign of 1896.

First—We thank the Republican Convention of St. Louis for the nomination of McKinley and Hobart for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people, upon a platform of the loftiest principles.

Second—We recognize the unfinished work which remains to be done by the Republican Party. Led by Abraham Lincoln, it abolished human slavery, saved the Republic from secession, and rescued it from civil war. Led by William McKinley, it is to save the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the country from the blighting effects of Democratic mismanagement and maladministration. To that end be it

Resolved, That protection to American labor, all money as good as gold, sympathy with all who are oppressed, and good faith with all the world are the cardinal principles of the Republican Party; that the Nation or the individual that lives beyond its income is on the high road to bankruptcy; that Democratic legislation and incapacity have produced a deficit in our Treasury, which increases monthly, have stricken a deadly blow to the National credit, have led to an export which has imperiled our gold reserve, have produced bond issues in times of peace; wherefore it becomes the first duty of the incoming Administration to make immediate provision by an increase of the tariff for an income equal to the National expenses, and then to take further action, if necessary, for a permanent adjustment of the tariff upon Republican lines of protection to all American labor.

The pledge upon which the Lincoln Administration borrowed three thousand million dollars to pay for saving the Republic from secession and civil war was payment in the coin of the Constitution. The act to strengthen the public credit of March 18, 1869, which raised our National credit to a higher level than that of any other nation, declared that the obligations of the United States are payable in coin unless otherwise expressed on their face. The pledge of the Resumption act, which became operative on the new year of 1879, provided that henceforth every dollar of American money shall be as good as gold.

Therefore, the Republican Party, which has thus preserved the nation's credit in the past, will continue to do so in the future upon the sound platform of the gold standard adopted by the St. Louis Convention.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of McKinley and Hobart as the promise of a brighter day for our Republic. Their triumphant election by an unprecedented majority will speedily restore the National credit to the high standard always maintained under Republican administration, and when followed by adequate protective measures will change the balance of trade, arrest the exportation of gold, stop the increase of the National debt, and again place our credit upon the high level from which it has been stricken down by Democratic incapacity.

We are united in our esteem for the Hon. Levi P. Morton. The popular demand for the nomination of William McKinley was inspired by no hostility to or want of appreciation of our distinguished Governor and fellow-ottizen. Let us stand together for our ticket and our platform.

Therefore we invite all good citizens who love their country to unite with us in a vigorous and determined campaign for the election of McKinley and Hobart and the restoration of the country to its normal condition of prosperity and honor among the nations.

After the resolutions had been adopted Mr. Clarke presented Mayor Strong. A young man, the agent of an advertising house, slipped up to the speakers' line as the Mayor was rising and handed to those seated there canes topped with McKinley's head in silver plate. The Mayor said a good word for the cane, and used it in his gestures.

"The history of the Republican Party," he said, "has been the history of prosperity in this country. There has been no campaign since 1864 when the Democratic Party did not try to disrupt the Republican Party by some new issue. In 1884 that party succeeded in stealing a march on us. I don't know but that they stole a state from us. A great many persons in this city and Brooklyn believe they did.

"The next campaign we succeeded, and gave the country four years of prosperity. Then Grover Cleveland was put back again, and I don't doubt that 90 per cent. of those who voted for him wish him out of the Presidential chair and a Republican put back."

Mayor Strong spoke in favor of protection of American industries, and declared that the Democrats were trying by the financial question to take the people attention away from a high protective tariff. He declared that under Republican rule every obligation of the United States Government had been redeemed in gold. "Gold has been the standard of the Republican Party and ever will be, and the Republican Party will see that every obligation of the country is paid in gold coin," said the Mayor.

He declared that in wages lost and shrinkage in prices, the Democratic Administration had cost the country $2,000,000,000. The Republicans, he said, had always stood for the same principles. They required no Mr. Hanna, no dictation at St. Louis to declare those principles and to name a ticket to represent them by an eight-tenths vote.

Gen. Horace Porter was introduced as the President of the Union League Club "to show there was no feeling of jealousy." Chairman Clarke said:

Gen. Porter spoke of the deliberative bod, of Americans at the St. Louis Convention, and said the approaching campaign was to be the greatest the country had ever experienced. It was to be a campaign of business, not of sentiment, he said. Every voter would cast his ballot in a way that would best affect his own material interest.

He said the Democratic Convention at Chicago would have in its platform a silver standard and a plank against protective tariff. That could be seen by the various State Democratic conventions and the delegates destined for Chicago.

Even in New-York the Democratic knights who had started for Saratoga in behalf of gold recanted by the time they got there, said Gen. Porter, and the golden cloud of the party appeared with a very broad silver lining.

"Lines are now drawn," he said. "No one can mistake them. On one side bonds issued to supply the National revenue; on the other protection to American industries. On one side protection; on the other destruction. You can credit the plank for sound money and protection to the firmness of William McKinley. That plank is as stiff and straight as an army recruit fed on ramrod tea. Under the Democratic Administration the country has fallen from prosperity to panic. Every one of that party who could do so took a shy at the Government. It seems to me their best effort at constructing the navy was in the creation of rapid revenue cutters.

Gen. Porter spoke of reciprocity and foreign relations, and the degeneracy of both in recent years. "Let us take away from the Democratic Party the future of this country," he said, "for it is mortgaging it. That party is an encyclopedia of errors, a dictionary of disaster, a tale of lost opportunities, of splendid impossibilities. It has been trying to perform what it knew rather than what it could do. It may well say, with Charles II., 'I always admired virtue, but I never could imitate it.' Let us hope that hereafter it may be like the sea serpent—reportedt every four years, but never coming to the surface."

The speaker said that a silver man was like an off ox. He was the kind of man to try to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps. His idea of economy was to force himself to smoke five-cent cigars and to waste 10 cents' worth of matches in keeping one lighted. "But he can't make a pint of water fill a quart measure," Gen. Porter added. Then he spoke well of Democrats who would not follow their party over a precipice, and paid eloquent tribute to the candidates.

Congressman Boutelle expressed the pleasure he felt in having been greeted in New-York by a Republican Mayor, and said he hoped Republican control had become firmly lodged here. He reviewed his party's record, named over its leaders, and said that while Maine would have liked Reed and New-York wished Morton as the candidate, the convention had made no mistake. The party would establish at the coming election the country's credit for all time and restore prosperity.

It was too late for other speeches when Mr. Boutelle finished, and the meeting ended tamely.

CHEERED BY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Usual Resolutions Passed by Republicans Regarding Their Platform.

The Republican County Committee met last night and passed resolutions indorsing the gold plank and William McKinley in the following terms:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of the County of New-York heartily ratifies and approves the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, especially commending its financial plank, its planks of protection and reciprocity, its declaration of sympathy for the Cuban patriots, its demand for seacoast defenses, the strengthening of the American Navy, and its promised encouragement to the American merchant marine.

In presenting for the suffrage of the people William McKinley of Ohio to be the next President of the Nation and Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey as Vice President the convention has responded to the general sentiment of the citizens of the United States, the sentiment founded in reason and logic.

No one better than William McKinley typified the Republican principles of protection and reciprocity, and he may be thoroughly trusted to follow in the letter and spirit the demand for the maintenance of the present gold standard, one of the salient and controlling principles of this great platform.

We pledge ourselves to unintermittent effort to secure not only an overwhelming majority for these candidates in the State, but feel assured that the City of New-York will declare itself Republican not only in favor of the National candidates, but in favor of the Gubernatorial nominee and the Republican candidates for legislative honors to be voted for at the November election.

Lucas L. Van Allen, who was an anti-McKinley man until the choice of the Republican National Convention was made known, proposed these resolutions, and John Sabine Smith, a strong anti-Platt member of the County Committee, so as not to let his side be outdone, seconded them, with the suggestion that all present should rise to their feet and pass the resolutions with cheers.

Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman, was one of the first on his feet to begin the cheering, and his example was followed on all sides.

Owing to the meeting of anti-Platt men in the Carnegie Music Hall to ratify the Republican National ticket and platform, there was a very small attendance of that faction at the meeting of the County Committee. John Sabine Smith, Henry C. Robinson, Montague Lessler, Thomas Campbell, L. A. Copp, Thomas Cantwell, Jr., and Martin Healey made speeches against several propositions brought forward by the Platt majority, but in no case did they ask for a division, though Chairman Lauterbach ruled invariably against them.

The first resolution, moved by Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Organization Committee, after reciting the fact that the County Committee would not meet again until Sept. 17, gave the Committee on Organization full power to do anything it pleased, meanwhile, which did not infringe on the constitution of the County Committee. This included the calling of primaries for the Assembly and Congressional Conventions, the fixing of dates and places for the holding of those conventions, and the calling of conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention in the Fall.

John Sabine Smith and several other anti-Platt members objected vigorously to being delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the Committee on Organization, until the County Committee met again, but, after National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs had remarked that the Committee on Organization, having the confidence of the majority, would deal as fairly with the minority in the future as it had done in the past, the resolution was put and carried with a shout.

Similar powers were given to the Committee on Appeals, after some vain protests.

There was a long dispute over the reports of a majority and minority of the members of the Committee on Appeals over the reinstatement of John McGibney as a member of the County Committee.

McGibney, according to the majority report, was provided with a job as blacksmith in the navy yard, through the exertions of Congressman Quigg and of William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances in the Public Works Department. He was asked to sign a paper by Henkel, which he thought was his application for employment. It turned out to be his formal resignation, which he had signed without reading, and it afterward also turned out that he had lost his job by not making application for it some days before his resignation was given to him to sign.

The County Committee decided that, as McGibney had not got his job, he was entitled to remain a member of the body. It seems that McGibney had originally been an anti-Platt man, but, because he did not get the job in the navy yard, he had become converted to the other side.

ANOTHER SLAP AT MR. PLATT?

C. N. Bliss, It Is Said, Will Be Mark Hanna's Executive Treasurer.

General credence is given among local Republicans to the report that Mark Hanna has selected Cornelius N. Bliss to be a member of the National Executive Committee. It is not expected that Mr. Hanna, as Chairman of the National Committee, will announce his appointments until he comes to New-York to arrange his plan of campaign, which probably will not be until after the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, but the mere rumor of Mr. Bliss's selection has stirred up something of a hornet's nest in the camps of the Platt and Brookfield factions.

Both sides were heard from yesterday. The regulars were exceeding bitter that one identified with the opposition should be selected. They regard it as a move not to harmonize factional feeling by giving to the "antis" a place to balance the advantage given to the regulars by the appointment of Frederick S. Gibbs to the National Committee, but as designed rather to smother such advantage. In other words, an anaesthetic having been administered to the regulars in the form of a National Committeeman, Mr. Hanna proceeds to perform a heroic operation, in which the regulars awake to find that the Brookfield faction has stolen a march and is in full possession of the campaign's finances, with all that that may imply.

Abraham Gruber was anxious to know last evening if Mr. Hanna would recognize the Platt or the Bliss element as the regular organization. When asked what he thought of the rumored selection, however, he spoke guardedly:

"Mr. Hanna," said he, "has the power to select his own Executive Committee. Very likely he will appoint Mr. Bliss. What difference does it make? Mr. Bliss has been working with Mr. Hanna for some time. He promised him thirty delegates at the convention. He gave him seventeen, of which five were stolen by the National Committee, including Mr. Bliss's half vote. Our man was made National Committeeman by a three-fourths vote. Mr. Bliss is Treasurer of the National Committee now. He simply remains on the Executive Committee, and we get our man, too."

Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach refused to talk of the rumor. It is said that they are doing a great deal of thinking, but will await the verification of the news before speaking their minds.

Mr. Gibbs, whose position, it is considered, will be made nil by the selection of Mr. Bliss on the Executive Committee, was discreet. "I'm only a soldier in the ranks," said he. "I shall obey orders." He was taunted just a little by his friends. "Suppose," said one, "that they select James S. Cowie for the Executive Committee, where will you be, Fred?"

The State Club, in Twenty-second Street, was deserted last night. The members were at the Carnegie Music Hall ratification. The views of the Bliss-Brookfield faction were pretty well reflected, however, by Warner Miller, who seemed well pleased at the report of Mr. Hanna's choice. He said that the convention having given Mr. Hanna authority to select the members of the Executive Committee outside the National Committee, if Mr. Bliss had been chosen to run the campaign in this State, the selection was a very excellent one.

Isaac V. Baker, State Committeeman from Washington County, represented the real feeling of the Platt men. Mr. Bliss, he said, was identified with a minority faction, and his appointment could not but be regarded as a dig at the regular organization and calculated to keep alive existing strife.

It is not believed that Mr. Bliss would consent to be Treasurer of the new committee. It is commonly believed that the position has been one that entailed large personal outlay, not fully reimbursed. His popularity, however, and his influence among manufacturers make him invaluable to the party in times of campaign, and there seems little doubt that his rumored selection for the Executive Committee will be verified.

Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia is said to be slated for the position of Treasurer, and the Manufacturers' Club of the Quaker City will have a chance to become very intimately identified with the McKinley canvass.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bateman—Palmer.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Miss Louise Palmer, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer of 24 South Ninth Street, and Charles Heisler Bateman, editor and part proprietor of The Unionist-Gazette of Somerville, N. J., were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed in the prettily decorated parlors of the house by the bride's father, assisted by her brother, the Rev. A. J. Palmer, Missionary Secretary of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The bridal procession was led by the Misses Gene and Blanche Palmer of New-York, nieces of the bride, as flower girls. They were dressed in white silk, with overdress of white organdies. They strewed daisies and roses in the path of the bride. After them came the bridesmaids, Misses Margaret and Bessie Allen of Pennington, N. J., nieces of the bridegroom. One was dressed in pale blue and the other in pink silk, with overdresses of white organdie. They carried bouquets of pink roses. Following the bridesmaids was the maid of honor, Miss Helen Palmer, a niece of the bride. She was attired in white silk, with overdress of white organdie, and carried a bouquet of Marguerites. The bride came next, dressed in heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace, and with overdress of white organdie. Her tulle veil was held in place by orange blossoms and a diamond star. She carried lilies of the valley. The best man was Joseph C. Knowles, and the ushers were Arthur and Harry Dickinson of Newark and Dudley Palmer of New-York, nephews of the bride, and E. P. Robbins of Somerville, N. J.

Both young people are popular in social circles. The bridegroom is a graduate of Princeton College and is the Secretary of the New-Jersey Press Association. The bride was graduated from the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, N. J. She is a member of the Polymnian Ladies' Chorus and the Schubert Society.

Among the congratulations received by the bride was a cable dispatch from Miss Emma L. Knowles, Principal of the Calcutta (India) High School and an aunt of the bride.

A reception followed the wedding ceremony. Among those present were Mrs. A. J. and Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Mary Bateman, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allen, Senator Thompson, Miss Thompson, Bishop and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Palmer, J. F. Disal, Mr. and Mrs. William Fairlie, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Fitzgerald, Dr. and Mrs. R. Van Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Elias S. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Harrison, the Misses Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Garber, and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. De Groffe.

Allaire—Callen.

Miss Sadie Estelle Callen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Callen of 12 East Forty-sixth Street, Bayonne, N. J., and George H. Allaire of the same place were married at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday evening. The Rev. Albert Van Deusen, pastor of the Monroe Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Bayonne, officiated. A gown of white silk, trimmed with chiffon and pearls, was worn by the bride. Miss Ella Callen, her sister, was the bridesmaid. She wore light blue silk and lace. Miss Belle Colyer was maid of honor, and wore a gown of pink satin with white lace. Edward Woodruff was the best man.

Greene—Chandler.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 25.—Miss Cornelia Chandler, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chandler of the United States Navy, was married at high noon to-day to S. Dana Greene of Schenectady, who is one of the managers of the General Electric Company of Schenectady. The Rev. A. M. Sherman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lubeck of New-York. The bride's father and mother were married in the same church forty years ago.

Many prominent people from New-York, Albany, Oswego, and Schenectady were present at the wedding to-day.

Brown—Brooks.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 25.—Miss Eva Steen Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Brooks of 35 North Fifth Avenue, and William John Brown were married at the home of the bride's parents last night. The Rev. John F. Steen, god-father of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. The bridesmaid was Miss Sadie Brooks. Albert Kronberg was best man. Guests were present from New-York City, Brooklyn, and Newburg, N. Y.

Seder—Christmas.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 25.—Miss Nellie Stuart Christmas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Christmas, was married this evening to Richard J. Seder, in the Church of the Ascension. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the church.

Opera at Terrace Garden.

"Der Obersteiger," (The Master Miner,) has returned to the Terrace Garden Theatre, where it was performed last night for the first time this season, with lively music and a good company. Edmund Loewe appears in the title role, while Ferdinand Schutz appears as Prince Roderick. A large audience enjoyed the fun, light music, and pretty costumes. "Der Fledermaus" will be presented at the Terrace Garden Tuesday, and on Wednesday the "Beggar Student," and following that "The Model."

COMING EVENTS.

—Grammar School No. 58 closing exercises male department, 317 West Fifty-second Street, June 30, 1:30 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 20 closing exercises male department, 160 Chrystie Street, June 29, 1:30 P. M.

—New-York Letter Carrier's tenth annual picnic and games, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, July 4, 2 P. M.

—Inter-State Woman's Christian Temperance Union conference, Prohibition Park, S. I., July 1 and 2.

—Manhattan College commencement exercises, Carnegie Music Hall, June 29, 4 P. M.

M'KINLEY IS IN DEMAND

SCORE OF INVITATIONS TO DELIVER FOURTH OF JULY ORATIONS.

The Major May Go to Columbus to Participate in an "Old-Fashioned" Celebration—Preparations for a Big Ratification Meeting in Canton Saturday—Continued Influx of Congratulatory Letters—One from Theodore Roosevelt.

CANTON, Ohio, June 25.—Major McKinley is in great demand as a Fourth of July orator. Invitations from a score of places have been received, asking him to take part in celebrations. A very strong delegation from Columbus, Ohio, headed by Mayor Cotton Allen, called on Major McKinley this evening and urged him to go to Columbus on the Fourth, not as a Presidential candidate, but as an old friend among his own people. It is proposed to have an old-fashioned muster and Fourth of July celebration.

Major McKinley is inclined to accept the invitation because it is from the capital of his own State, but he will not make a definite answer until next Tuesday.

Preparations are being made on a large scale for the entertainment of the Cleveland people who are coming Saturday to participate in the ratification of McKinley's nomination. It will be the largest ratification meeting ever held in this part of the country. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor will be one of the speakers, and Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, who is to call on Major McKinley on Friday, will be invited to speak at Saturday's meeting.

The women of Canton will give a reception to-morrow to Major and Mrs. McKinley and to Major McKinley's mother.

Among the callers at the McKinley residence to-day was Mrs. Robert Peer Fuller of Cheyenne. She told Major McKinley that she would vote for him, and that he would receive the ballot of every woman voter in Wyoming.

Another caller was Mr. Charles A. Moore, a Brooklyn manufacturer.

Cotton Allen, the Democratic Mayor of Columbus, pleased McKinley's friends tonight by saying he would vote the Republican ticket if the Democrats should adopt a free-silver platform.

Major McKinley's mail to-day contained a number of interesting letters. Extracts from some of them follow:

Theodore Roosevelt—My Dear Mr. President-to-be: As a rule, I do not like to try prophecy, but I think it is safe to say New-York will give you the largest majority by far that she has ever given a Presidential candidate.

John E. Russell of Massachusetts—No

CYCLE SHOW TO REMAIN

IT WILL BE HELD IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, THIS CITY.

President Coleman Decides the Question After Carefully Studying the Situation—Floor Space in the Palace over 100,000 Square Feet—New Entrance and Other Changes —More Exhibitors Anticipated Next Year than Ever Before.

New-York will not lose the big annual cycle show after all. It will be held here, but not in Madison Square Garden, a contract having been made for the use of Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, corner of Forty-third Street.

This decision was made by R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the National Cycle Board of Trade, after a careful review of the requirements. An offer had been made to the board to hold the great show in Philadelphia, and Boston was tickled over a remote possibility that the exhibition might be booked for that cultured city. However, from the first Mr. Coleman has been of the firm conviction that the metropolis is the only place in which the Eastern show will give the best results to the public, the exhibitors, and the agents.

A short time ago, when negotiations opened for the 1897 show, the Madison Square Garden Company, represented by Manager Frank Sanger, conferred with Mr. Coleman, but an agreement was not arrived at, and then it was that lines were cast for other places. Talk of the Quaker City and Boston was then rife, but, as predicted by gentlemen prominent in the cycle trade, it came to naught. The previous shows in this city have all been given in the Garden.

The Board of Trade notified its members all over the country last night of Mr. Coleman's decision by letters reading as follows:

Owing to the popularity of cycle shows and to the constant growth of the cycle trade, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a building large enough to adequately place the representative manufacturers of cycles, accessories, sundries, and machinery in New-York.

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, the whole matter was referred to President R. L. Coleman, with full power to act, and, after a careful review of the whole situation, Mr. Coleman decided that it would be to the best interests of cycling that the Eastern show should be held in New-York City, as heretofore, and yesterday a contract was entered into with the Grand Central Palace Company, whereby that building has been secured for the National exhibition of 1897.

The Grand Central Palace, situated at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, offers unrivaled facilities for just such an exhibition, and over 100,000 square feet (more than double the space ever occupied before for any cycle show) will be available for allotment among exhibitors.

The Grand Central Palace Company will put in a new entrance, giving easy access to the building, and, with the numerous exits there is no doubt that large crowds could be handled with the greatest facility.

From the notifications of intention to exhibit already received by the National Cycle Board of Trade, it is apparent that every available inch of the Grand Central Palace will be applied for at the earliest possible moment.

Heretofore the shows have been held in January, but the next one will not be given until after Feb. 1.

ENGLAND'S LONG RIDE.

The Plucky Brooklyn Cyclist Wheeling to the Golden Gate.

Considering the very unfavorable weather encountered, "Doc" England has made fine progress in his ride across the continent to the Golden Gate. He left this city on the morning of

"Doc" England.

the 7th inst. on an Olympic bicycle. He is now near Chicago. He reached Buffalo in safety on the 16th, having covered over 500 miles during the first nine days of his journey.

During two days he encountered heavy storms and hard traveling, but still managed to reel off fifty miles each day.

Up to the present he has met with no accidents or adventures of any kind, the trip having been, as he says, "a nice little Sunday morning's excursion."

England is a member of the Olympic Wheelmen of Brooklyn. He is to reach San Francisco within eighty days from the time he left this city, a task which he could doubtless perform with ease if he had the plain sailing that should meet him until he passes the Mississippi River.

Beyond there, however, he will have a trackless waste of prairie and mountains to cross, and if he or his wheel does not succumb before reaching San Francisco, he will leave this city on his return journey on Aug. 31 under a wager of $1,000 to reach the metropolis within forty days' time. If he succeeds in accomplishing this latter feat, it will be a record.

The Brooklyn boys who know "Doc" England say he is not alone an exceedingly strong young man, but is the possessor of Spartan courage, and if any man can succeed in this undertaking he is the one to do it. However, the record from New-York to San Francisco in 47 days and 10 hours, and England's effort to clip off nearly eight days from these figures is certainly a big contract for any man to undertake.

BROOKLYN'S PARADE OF CYCLISTS.

Ten Thousand Riders Expected to be in Line To-morrow.

Final arrangements have been made by the Parade Committee of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn for the bicycle parade to-morrow to celebrate the formal opening of the return cycle path between Prospect Park and Coney Island.

The three divisions will form at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway as previously announced, and the start will be made promptly at 2 o'clock.

The reviewing stand will be situated alongside the return path near Avenue C. The Reviewing Committee is made up of F. W. Wurster, T. B. Willis, G. W. Harman, T. L. Woodruff, J. R. Clark, L. R. Welles, W. C. Bryant, W. L. Strong, J. J. Kerroloman, and Police Commissioner Andrews.

The judges who are to award the prizes are Kirk Monroe, St. Clair McKelway, Edward M. Grout, W. C. Wallace, C. G. Burnett, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. Steven, United States Army; Capt. Silas Casey, United States Navy; Charles A. Moore, I. B. Potter, and Sterling Elliott.

Practically all the prominent bicycle clubs have entered, and these, with the unattached wheelmen, will make up a body of paraders fully 10,000 strong. The line of march will be through the main entrance of Prospect Park to and along the west drive to the Nethermead Drive. Here the parade will cut across the park to the east drive, thence along the east drive and out of the Franklin Avenue entrance, along the new outside path to the new return path.

WHEELMEN APPRECIATIVE.

Thankful to Superintendent Aldridge for Opening Towpaths to Their Use.

The State Board of Officers of the New-York Division of the league gave expression at its last meeting to its appreciation of the efforts made in behalf of wheelmen by George W. Aldridge. The expression took the form of resolutions which run as follows:

Whereas, George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New-York, has by his recent official ruling directed that the towpaths of the State canals may be used by touring cyclists, and has issued proper instructions to subordinate officers and employes to the end that such use of the towpaths may be recognized and facilitated without in any manner imposing an increased expense in the maintenance of the canals and without interference with the progress of canal navigation, and

Whereas, We recognize in this act of Superintendent Aldridge the bestowal of a distinct privilege which could not have been enjoyed by cyclists except for this official order which substantially recognizes the inferior and in many cases the unfit condition of the public roads along the lines from State canals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in behalf of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen we extend our hearty thanks to Superintendent Aldridge for the great benefits to cyclists which the said order will insure, and we call upon all cyclists who shall hereafter make use of the canal towpaths to accept such use in a spirit consistent with the superior rights of the boatmen and to enjoy the same in such manner as to justify the Superintendent of Public Works in the friendly act which he has thus performed in their behalf.

The Kings Countys' "Quad."

One of the attractions at the race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen to-morrow at Manhattan Beach will be the exhibition given by the club's "quad" team. The team is composed of the following well-known amateurs: Young, Needham, Relyea, and Hall, "Billy" Young being the pilot. They present a fine appearance, and are riding in fine form. Last Sunday they rolled off several mile trials inside of two minutes, and the racing men who are training at the track had more than they bargained for in trying to "hold" the big machine.

That Good Roads Meeting.

It has been erroneously stated that a mass meeting of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County will be held this evening at the Jersey City Club, Clinton Avenue, Jersey City. The time for this meeting is Tuesday evening, June 30, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited, and the gallery will be reserved for ladies. The members of the association will meet at Schermerhorn and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, at 1:30 instead of 2 o'clock to-morrow, to take part in the Grand Island cycle path parade of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, which starts at 2 o'clock.

Dry Places for Cyclists.

Cyclists will be pleased to learn that the company holding the contract for sprinkling the streets of the metropolis has decided to grant the request of the New-York City Consulate. The centre of streets frequented by cyclists will, therefore, be left dry up to 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M. The indiscriminate wetting of the streets in the past has been a menace to the safety of riders of bicycles, and the new order of things will be greatly appreciated, even if it does not extend throughout the day.

Gotham Wheelmen Is the Name.

The Wolff-American Wheelmen have changed their name to Gotham Wheelmen. Club runs are announced as follows by Secretary Martin: June 28, Rahway, via Newark, 8:30 A. M.; July 5, Coney Island, 9:30 A. M., (ladies' day;) July 12, Port Chester, 8:30 A. M.; July 19, Asbury Park, via the Highlands, 8:00 A. M.; July 26, Amityville, 8:00 A. M.; Aug. 2, New-Rochelle, 8:30 A. M.; Aug. 9, Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, 9:30 A. M.; Aug. 16, Plainfield, via Newark, 8:30 A. M. All runs start from Madison Square Garden.

A Favorite with Racing Men.

Racing is about the hardest test to which a wheel can be put. Bicycles are now made so light that unless thoroughly well constructed of first-class material they soon go to pieces. It has become a truism that a maker who can build a good racing wheel can build a good road wheel. The Lyndhurst has always been a favorite with racing men. The Lyndhurst roadster is put together and finished as carefully as the racer.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Tom" Butler's sensational defeat of "Eddie" Bald in the mile race at Saratoga on Tuesday has placed that crack's stock considerably above par. He is riding in better form than ever before, and his prospects for a highly successful season are indeed bright. He well deserves the title of the Yellow Fellow.

—Lake Success will be visited on Sunday by a large party of members of the Dean Cycle Club of Brooklyn, and on July 5 the club run will be to Hicksville.

—John Lechler, Captain of the Gramercy Wheelmen, has been elected to membership in the Century Wheelmen.

—On July 4 and 5 the Linwood Wheelmen of this city will make a trip to Patchogue, remaining over night there.

—The annual outing of the Gramercy Wheelmen will take place on Aug. 2 at Whitestone, L. I.

GOOD RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Charade Defeats St. Maxim by a Head at a Mile and a Furlong.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK, June 25.—A light rain again prevailed in this vicinity to-day, and had a depressing effect on the attendance as well as on the racers. The track was very muddy, and, as a consequence, the good programme that was made up was ruined by the large number of withdrawals. The regulars, notwithstanding the bad conditions, witnessed some good sport.

The sport opened with a dead heat between Amanda V. and Oracle, after an exciting finish. Each headed the other until the home stretch was reached. Oracle then improved his position somewhat, and appeared to have the race well in hand twenty lengths from home. Sloane, however, settled down to ride, and, by a well-timed rush, drove Amanda V. up to Oracle just as they crossed the line. The owners agreed to divide the purse. Halton was third, a length and a half away.

The Fourth Great Inaugural Stakes had but four contestants. Ferrier and Harrington were both heavily backed. Harrington got out in front, and with a commanding lead showed the way to Wheeler, in the sixteenth of the line. Then he forced Ferrier up to him under severe punishment, and the instant Harrington was collared he quit. Ferrier then came away, and won handily by three lengths. Harrington beat Hanwell a length for the place.

The fourth race was a duel between Charade and St. Maxim, the betting in each being at 9 to 10. Charade cut out the work until they were within a furlong of home. St. Maxim, who had been taking things easy, then showed in front for a few strides. Ballard went to the whip, and Charade responded nobly. He closed up on St. Maxim, and a desperate drive ensued. Charade, however, outsaid his rival, and won by a short head. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Amanda V., 101, (Sloane,) 9 to 5, and Oracle, 98, (Walker,) 6 to 1, ran a dead heat; purse divided; Halton, 108, (Doggett,) 8 to 1, third. Premier, Ameer, The Native, Lady Greenway, Forget, and Zanone also ran. Time—1:16 4-5.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Rodermond, 118, (Doggett,) 6 to 5, won; Thomas Cat, 118, (Littlefield,) 12 to 1, second; Concord, 118, (Hamilton,) 20 to 1, third. Collateral, Absentee, Brae Lady, Devil's Dream, Fratello, Leadsville, and Gold Leaf also ran. Time—1:03 2-5.

THIRD RACE.—Grass Inaugural Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Ferrier, 135, (Taral,) 7 to 5, won; Harrington, 119, (Doggett,) 8 to 5, second; Hanwell, 133, (Griffin,) 12 to 1, third. Pitfall also ran. Time —1:18 1-5.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile and a furlong. Charade, 106, (Ballard,) 9 to 10, won; St. Maxim, 122, (Taral,) 9 to 10, second. Only two started. Time—2:00.

FIFTH RACE.—For filly two-year-olds. Half a mile. Set Fast, 101, (Coylie,) 9 to 5, won; Gray Bird, 114, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1, second; Euphemia L., 115, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, third. Distinction, Lady Mottle, Kicky Winsy, Emeskey, Agnes Himyar, and Rarita also ran. Time—0:49 4-5.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions same as fifth race. Successful, 2 to 1, (Sloane,) won; Amiable, 3 to 1, (Walker,) second; Naughty Girl, 15 to 1, (Coylie,) third. Clymene, Margaret Loth, Edna D., Phoedra, Pearl V., Sans Pareil, Yeldez, and Tempesta also ran. Time—0:50 2-5.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase over short course. Winship, 141 to 5, (Mr. Perse,) won; Patrolman, 160 to 7, (Chandler,) second; Lion Heart, 7 to 2, (Mara,) third. St. Luke, Clash, Lafayette, Red Pat, Lile Jim, and Mars Chan also started.

Ben Brush's Latonia Derby.

LATONIA, Ky., June 25.—The Latonia Derby was the feature of the day here. The Dwyer pair, Ben Brush and Ben Eder, were favorites, varying from 1 to 4 to 1 to 5. Semper Ego, at 6 to 1, and Loki, at 10 to 1, had their fanciers and were well backed, while Howard Mann, 100 to 1, was nibbled at.

The race was a mere gallop for the two Bens. Starter Chinn dropped the flag at the first attempt, with Loki in the lead, but Ben Eder immediately started out to set the pace, which was a slow one until the turn for home was reached, when Ben Brush went to the front and won in a gallop, Ben Eder second, and Loki third. The net value of the stake to the winner was $12,290. Weather pleasant, track heavy. Attendance—15,000.

Summary of the Derby.—The Latonia Derby; one mile and a half. Ben Brush, 122, (Sims,) 1 to 4, won; Ben Eder, 122, (Thorpe,) 1 to 4, second; Loki, 122, (Ray,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:40½. Semper Ego and Howard Mann also ran.

Trotting at the Cuban Carnival.

Tuesday, July 7, will be trotting day of the Cuban Carnival at the State Fair Ground, Waverly, N. J., for the benefit of the Red Cross work in Cuba. The events will be a 2:28 trot for a purse of $200; 2:40 trot and pace, purse $200, and a match race between Bert Shedon, record 2:16¼, and Carrie W., record 2:18¾. National Association rules to govern. Entries close July 3, with R. J. Jennings, Cuban-American Carnival, Newark, N. J. There will also be athletic sports and ascensions for the general public.

Zimmermann Sails for Europe.

Gus Zimmermann, the champion rifle shot, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He is going to shoot a match with L. Angehrn, the champion sharpshooter of Switzerland. The contest will take place some time next month. Zimmermann will also compete in an international shoot at Versailles, France. When he went to Europe two years ago, he brought back with him more than 100 trophies. A large delegation of the New-York Schuetzen Corps was at the dock when the steamer sailed and wished "Gus" good luck.

Sporting News in Brief.

—L. P. Sheldon, the intercollegiate champion from Yale College, is training faithfully at Travers Island, under "Mike" Murphy for the all-around championship contest to be held July 4, in conjunction with the New-Jersey Athletic Club's Fourth of July celebration at Bayonne City. Sheldon is looked upon as a sure winner, and his performances at the last games of the New-York Athletic Club stamp him as an all-around man of no mean ability. No doubt he will have no trouble whatever in disposing of Cosgrove, Larkin, Obertubbesing, Smith, and the other ambitious all-around athletes who will compete. At the New-York Athletic Club games on the 13th inst. he finished second in the hurdle race from scratch, did very well in the shot putting contest, won the running high jump, with a jump of 5 feet 8 inches, the running broad jump, with a jump of 22 feet 3¼ inches, did close on to 10 feet 6 inches in the pole vault, and threw the 16-pound hammer 112 feet 10½ inches. "Mike" Murphy will work hard with Sheldon from now until the Fourth, and the New-York Athletic Club men expect him to win. This competition will be called, as usual, at 1 o'clock. Besides the all-around championship there will be open athletic events, bicycle races, football, and baseball. Entry blanks are now ready, and the entries close with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York, June 28.

—The handicap club contests of the Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club will be held on Saturday afternoon on their grounds on the Valley Road. Gold and silver medals will be given for first and second places in each event. The events will be as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, 120-yard yard hurdle race, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, putting 16-pound shot, and pole vault.

—The contest for the Vice Presidents' Golf Cup of the Morristown Field Club will take place to-morrow afternoon. This game is open to men over twenty-one years of age. July 4 the competitions will be for the Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. R. A. Grannis.

—The Oritani Field Club nine will meet the strong Newport team at Hackensack to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. Ashe, who held the Brooklyn League team down to four hits Monday, is expected to pitch against Oritani.

—Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play the Cuban Giants to-morrow at Orange Oval at 4 P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Kneipp to Lecture Here.

Henry F. Charles, President of Kneipp Verein No. 1, received yesterday a cablegram from Hugo C. Pressfreund, in Germany, that the Rev. Sebastian Kneipp has accepted an invitation to lecture in this country, and will come here in September. Mr. Pressfreund is Vice President of Kneipp Verein No. 1 of New-York. He went to Germany recently on the steamship St. Paul for the purpose of inviting the Rev. Mr. Kneipp to lecture.

Reception to Brooklyn Delegates.

Five of the delegates from Brooklyn to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis were guests at a reception in the rooms of the Brooklyn Republican Club last night. The five were Commissioner Willis, Controller Palmer, Assessor Kaltenbach, Alderman Clark, and George H. Roberts, Jr. Addresses were made by the delegates and Franklin Woodruff.

Hay Fever and Rose Colds are easier prevented than cured. "Hyomei" will prevent AND cure if used in time.

The Australian "Dry-Air" Treatment

is not a "fancy" name. It has a vital significance to any one afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption. Vapor or spray inhalants condense in the throat—never reach the seat of trouble: Dry-air inhaled through

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

reaches the minutest air-cells and is as pure and dry as on a mountain top 5,000 feet high, with the medicinal properties of this new and wonderful scientific discovery.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Deer Park Parsonage,
BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 7, 1895.

The Pocket Inhaler came last Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the Inhaler came, she began using it, and after a few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not returned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised. When you consider all this, I think it is a most remarkable thing that *once using the Inhaler* should remove the trouble entirely. Rev. GEORGE H. HONEY.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any *first-class druggist* will get it for you if not in his stock. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Call for free consultatation.

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th St., New York.

Hyomei Balm cures all skin diseases. 25 cents.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 25.—There has been a more active demand for wool, and the sales are larger, amounting to 2,500,000 lb in all; domestic grades are firmer, and numerous bids of low prices have been refused; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet and steady at 16c for X, 17@18c for XX and XX and above, 18@19c for No. 1, and 18c for fine delaine; Michigan X is quiet at 14c; in medium unwashed clothing there have been fair sales at 15@15½c, and in fine at 11@12c; unwashed combing wools steady at 14@15c for ¼ and ⅜ blood; in Territory and similar wools there have been steady sales at prices in the range of 7@12c, as to quality, the scoured cost being principally 25@30c for fine and fine medium; a sale of 500,000 lb Eastern Oregon was made on private terms, probably on a basis around 28c, clean; Spring Texas sold at 9@10c and California at 9@11c; pulled wools are steady; Australian and other foreign wools show no change, and are in steady demand.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

REDUCTION SALE

To-day and to-morrow. Seasonable Outing Clothing at greatly reduced prices.

Odd Bicycle Coats and Pants, **$1.50** each, while they last.
150 Bicycle Suits, $8.00 quality, now **$4.50.**
300 Golf-Bicycle Suits, $15.00 quality, now **$9.75.**
150 pairs latest style Bicycle Pants, **$2.50,** were $4.00.
250 pairs extra fine Bicycle Pants, box bottoms, **$3.00,** reduced from $5.00.
Spotless White Duck Trousers, **98** cents, **$1.50.**
English Serge Tennis and Outing Coats and Trousers, **$3.50** each, reduced from $10.00.
English Flannel Tennis and Outing Coats and Trousers, **$2.50** each, reduced from $5.00.
Linen Crash Bicycle-Golf Suits, **$7.50,** reduced from $12.00.
Footless Hose, fancy tops, **48** cents.
Golf-Bicycle Hose, 75-cent kind, **48** cents; $2.00 kind, **98** cents; $4.00 kind, **$2.00.**
Summer Outing Shirts, cool, absorbent, **50** cents, were $1.00.
Leather Belts, **19, 25, 50** cents.
Webb Belts, **5** cents.
Duck Outing Caps, **39** cents.
Bathing Suits, **75** cents, **$1.00, $1.50.**

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bells, to-day, ... **5 cents**
Rubber Cement, ... **5 cents**
Stick Graphite, ... **5 cents**
Spalding Luggage Carrier, **$1.25 to $3.50**
Kingfisher Lamp, price $3.00; to-day, **$1.44**
Double Tube Tire Repair Outfits, **9 cents**
Bells, 12c.; Luggage Carriers, 44c.; Locks, 12c.; Toe Clips, 12c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126, 128, 130 Nassau Street.

STERLINGS,

"Built like a watch,"

$100.00.

THE FINEST WHEEL IN THE WORLD.

GALES,

REDUCED TO

$65.00.

GUARANTEED FOR 12 MONTHS.

Second-hand Sterlings, $50.00.

All Sold on Installments.

SUNDRIES AT LOW PRICES.

Bass Rods, Split Bamboo.....$1.00
Fishing Tackle at bottom figures.
Flobert Rifles, pistol grip.....$2.00
Pieper Rifles, a few left.....$3.50
Daly Guns, exceedingly fine.
Marlin Rifles.....$10.94

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302 BROADWAY.

Columbia Bicycles

SALESROOM

306 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEAR 31ST STREET.

OPEN EVENINGS.

2,000 NEW BICYCLES, $35.

GUARANTEED GOODS.

500 New Boys' Wheels.....$19 up
650 New Girls' Wheels.....$20 up
850 Second-hand Wheels.....$7 up
Victor, $9; Ormonde, $10; Juno, $19; Liberty, $23; Niagara, $25; Columbia, $20; Crawford, Ladies' or Gents', $25, and many others.

We Exchange Old Bicycles.

NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St.,

Near Broadway, in Basement.

K. C. W. MEET,

MANHATTAN BEACH, NEXT SATURDAY, 2:45 P. M. Reserved seat tickets now on sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., Crawford and Lyndhurst Bicycles, 299 Broadway.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, SHEEPSHEAD BAY. RACING TO-MORROW. "CONEY ISLAND HANDICAP," "ZEPHYR STAKES," with four other races.

If you have a

Horse or Carriage For Sale

an announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 27 will close promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, and Norway, (Bergen,) per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aller";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12 48 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for St. Thomas and Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to July 5, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 19, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for points in the Catskill Mountains, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. The usual railroad connections at Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Company's offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. DOUBLE SERVICE)—two boats each way daily—will be operated commencing June 29th. The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim will be in commission together.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 9 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 30 N. R., one block over Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM
Fulda, July 4, 10 AM | Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, July 2, 5 AM | Victoria, July 16, 7AM
Normannia, Jy 9, 10 AM | Fürst Bismarck, Jy 23, 10 AM
I. Cab., $100 and upward. II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h, Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
OHIO.....June 27 | NEW-YORK.....July 8
ST. PAUL.....July 1 | ST. LOUIS.....July 15
PARIS.....July 4 | ST. PAUL.....July 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, July 1, 2 PM | Southw'k, Jy. 15, 1:30 PM
Westernland, July 8, Noon | Berlin, July 22, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Two choice rooms on SS. "WESTERNLAND" July 8, given up because of illness, are offered for sale. Apply at once for the account of the owner to the INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé, Sat., June 27, noon.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf, Sat., July 4, 6 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria.....June 27 | Furnessia.....July 18
Ethiopia.....July 11 | Circassia.....July 25
Cabin Passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....June 27, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, No. 1 Br'dway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N.R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, June 27, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Thursday, July 2, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $60-$70; second cabin, $40; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, July 1, Noon | Adriatic, July 29, Noon
Germanic, July 8, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon
Teutonic, July 15, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 13, 2 P. M.
DORIC.....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
For freight, pass

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE CONSOLIDATION OF DR. WEBB'S ADIRONDACK LINES.

An Arrangement That Was Made Last Fall—New Connection with the Canadian Pacific Now in Process of Construction—Organization of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Equipment Company—Notes of Various Interests.

Articles of consolidation of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The capital stock of the new company is $500,000, and there are nine Directors. Inasmuch as the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway is a corporation under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, the greater portion of its line being in the Province of Quebec, the place of business of the consolidated road will be in Montreal.

The Directors are William Seward Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, Edgar Van Elten, John Jacob Astor, Frank G. Smith, Charles H. Burnett, and Henry L. Sprague, all of this city, and Martin E. McClary of Malone and Edward C. Smith of St. Albans, Vt. Dr. Webb is President and Chauncey M. Depew Vice President of the new company.

The consolidation of the two companies was practically effected last November. The present terminus of the line is at Valleyfield, Quebec, but Dr. Webb is now building a road, which he calls the Southwestern, to connect the St. Lawrence and Adirondack with the Canadian Pacific at its St. Lawrence River bridge, near Montreal. This new road, which is via Beauharnois and Caughnawaga, will be completed in about a month.

In the early part of this month a corporation entitled the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Equipment Company was formed, with a capital of $225,000, to manufacture, sell, and lease locomotives, cars, and other railroad equipment. The Directors of the new company are John H. Prall, Henry L. Sprague, and Frank W. Speir of New-York City.

Chicago and Northern Pacific.

Recent dispatches from Chicago intimate that when the Chicago and Northern Pacific property is offered for sale in October the actual buyers will be the Vanderbilts, who, it is said, need a more satisfactory terminal in Chicago for the Michigan Central Road, which now uses the Central Station of the Illinois Central. The distance of the latter from the centre of the city and the obstacles to passengers created by subways and stairways make it an undesirable terminal, and the assertion is made by the Michigan Central officials that a large amount of passenger money has been lost since the change from the old Randolph station of the Illinois Central. The purchase of the Chicago and Northern Pacific property would give the Michigan Central a model terminal at the Grand Central Station, Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue.

J. Edward Simmons, Chairman of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, said yesterday that he knew nothing of any negotiations for the sale of the terminal property in Chicago to the Vanderbilts.

Philadelphia and Reading Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The statements of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for May were issued this afternoon. The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,587,569, and expenses $963,072. Total charges of $815,622 deducted from the net profits leave a deficit for the month of $191,540. As compared with May, 1895, there is an increase in the deficit of $87,440. The deficit for the current year to date is $1,150,467, an increase of $499,632 over the deficit for the corresponding period last year.

The gross receipts of the coal and iron company were $1,352,901, and the gross expenses $2,010,721. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges ($95,000) added to the loss from mining leaves a deficit for the month of $152,819, an increase of $51,599 over the deficit in May, 1895. The deficit for the current year to date is $1,139,582, an increase of $122,964 over the deficit for the same period last year.

Construction Work This Year.

Records of new railway building in the United States in 1896 that have been tabulated by The Railroad Gazette show that 717 miles of road have been built in the first half of the year. The total is not very different from the amount of new railroad which has been constructed in the first half of any year since the conditions in 1893 called a halt in railroad building. Last year 622 miles of new road were built up to July 1, and the record in 1894—only 495 miles between Jan. 1 and July 1—showed how decisively extension work had been stopped.

The largest mileage credited to any one company of the total given for the six months is that built by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf—nearly 140 miles in Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory. The second longest line was built by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Road—55 miles—in California.

Norfolk and Western Indebtedness.

There has been a steady increase in the indebtedness of the Norfolk and Western Road, and last Wednesday the Fidelity Insurance Company, the Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York filed a bill of complaint in the United States court in Cincinnati asking for foreclosure of their $16,190,000 mortgages and the sale of the road to pay off its indebtedness. The New-York companies took the mortgage in 1889 for securing an issue of the railroad's bonds, and they allege that nearly $1,000,000 is due on interest and unpaid bonds. The mortgage covers the road, with all its branches, rolling stock, and several packet lines run in connection with it.

Lease of a Mexican Road.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Consul General Crittenden reports to the Department of State from Mexico: The Mexican Government has leased to Messrs. Pierson & Son of London the Tehuantepec National Railway. The lease is for fifty years. The Government contributes $150,000 per month during three years for the construction of the road, during which time the lessees obligate themselves to have the line in solid and substantial condition. After three years the receipts of the road are to be divided between the Government and the lessees on a varying scale for each period of ten years. The road runs between the Port of Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf, and the Port of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Ocean.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Thirty-four suits against various railroad companies have been filed in the Circuit Court in Chicago. Each of the suits asked for $50,000 damages. The plaintiffs are all railroad men who claim that the railroads have deprived them from obtaining work ever since the American Railway Union strike, in 1894. The plaintiffs claim to have direct evidence to show that the railroads have entered into a conspiracy to blacklist them, and say that this action has resulted in barring the doors of employment to them, and was done because the plaintiffs ceased work during the strike.

—A new cotton tariff has been issued by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, to take effect on July 1. This tariff constitutes a rearrangement of rates and divisions on that class of traffic. The rates are east bound via all-rail routes on compressed and uncompressed cotton, from Memphis, Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, East Hannibal, Louisville, New-Albany, Cincinnati, and Chicago to the principal Eastern cities and Canadian points.

—A report issued by the General Agent of the Immigrant Clearing House of the Western roads shows an increase of 8,145 in the number of immigrants handled during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period last year.

—H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, reached home from Europe with Mrs. Webb on the steamship Majestic last Wednesday. Mr. Webb spent about a month abroad.

—E. B. Evans, for five years contracting agent of the Western and Atlantic at Selma, Ala., will succeed George B. Tyler as commercial agent of that line in New-Orleans.

—George R. Blanchard, Joint Traffic Association Commissioner, is described by a Chicago newspaper as "that arch enemy of Chicago and the West."

—First mortgage bonds of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad to the amount of $2,000,000 have been listed by the Stock Exchange.

—It is expected that Receiver Jarvis of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad will remove his headquarters to Louisville about July 1.

—B. P. Williams has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Louisville and Nashville, with headquarters in Louisville.

—The question of substituting gas for coal as fuel in passenger locomotives is under consideration by Pennsylvania officials.

—An increase of $12,124 in gross earnings is reported by the Ontario and Western Railroad for the third week in June.

—E. Holbrook has been appointed Superintendent of the Louisville Air Line in place of J. R. Sample, resigned.

—For the third week in June the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad show an increase of $26,000.

—John Janeson will succeed S. J. Hedges as paymaster of the Cincinnati, Hamilton ad Dayton.

—A convention of railway roadmasters will be held in Niagara Falls next September.

—S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in New-York.

O'BRIEN WAS NOT COMPLIMENTARY.

On Trial for Using Improper Language to Mr. McManus.

Patrolman James J. O'Brien of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was placed on trial before Police Commissioner Parker yesterday on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer preferred by Assistant District Attorney McManus.

O'Brien, several Sundays ago, arrested William Barry, a saloon keeper at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a charge of violating the excise law. Barry was discharged by Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Court. O'Brien went before the Grand Jury with his case. That body dismissed the complaint, and O'Brien, it is said, then reviled Assistant District Attorney McManus, who had charge of the excise cases, and called the members of the Grand Jury vile names. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle appeared for Mr. McManus.

Charles J. Gosweiler, clerk to the Grand Jury, testified that after the Grand Jury had dismissed the complaint against Barry, O'Brien called McManus a vile name and also referred to some of the Grand Jury in uncomplimentary terms. John Corbett, a boy who was employed by Policeman O'Brien to get evidence against the saloon keeper, was called as a witness by O'Brien's counsel. He said he heard O'Brien say that if the Grand Jury were led by McManus or any other man they were a lot of farmers and cowpunchers.

Policeman O'Brien, in his own defense, swore that when he spoke to Mr. Gosweiler about the Barry case the clerk said that he was pushing the case too far.

"He also told me," said the policeman, "that if the May Grand Jury was in session they would indict me."

"I asked him," he said, "if it was true that he had called me a certain name. He said it was not true, but added, 'I will call it to you now,' and did so."

Father Ducey was called. He was in Chief Conlin's office when McManus called to complain about O'Brien. He heard Mr. McManus tell his story, and also heard what O'Brien had to say. He stated that their testimony agreed with their stories on that occasion.

"I had no quarrel with the Grand Jury," O'Brien said when recalled to the stand. "I complained to the District Attorney about the action of Mr. McManus in my case. I had my quarrel with him, and I will have it out."

Assistant District Attorney McManus again took the stand and testified that on May 28, on which day O'Brien's case was first before the Grand Jury, O'Brien was very insolent and accused him of conducting the examination of the case in an improper manner, and also made the allegation that he had been influenced to secure a dismissal of the case. At this point the trial was adjourned until next Thursday.

Thief a Minister's Servant.

The Rev. Henry T. Beatty, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, and Mrs. Augusta Tangermann of 608 Park Avenue, yesterday appeared before Recorder McDonough to make complaint against Elsie Schroner, twenty-one years old, whom they accused of stealing many small articles of household goods and small pieces of jewelry. The girl was employed in Mr. Beatty's family as a servant. She was committed for trial. While in the Recorder's court she was recognized as Eliza Traphafer, who was arrested for larceny Dec. 6, 1894. In endeavoring to escape from a policeman at that time she fell down a flight of stairs and broke her leg. She was subsequently convicted and served six months in the penitentiary.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, threatening weather, showers Friday, slowly rising temperature, southeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, light rain Friday morning, probably fair in the afternoon or night, slowly rising temperature, easterly winds, becoming southwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers on the Atlantic coast, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, cooler, southerly winds becoming northerly. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer Friday night, easterly winds, becoming southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers Friday morning, followed by fair weather in the afternoon or night, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, preceded by fair weather in eastern portion, cooler, southwesterly winds, becoming northerly. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, showers, followed by fair weather Friday afternoon or night, cooler, fresh to brisk southerly winds, becoming variable.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler Friday night, fresh to brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, cooler, westerly to northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers Friday morning, followed by fair weather, brisk northwesterly winds, warmer Friday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer Friday night, brisk westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, fresh to brisk westerly winds, diminishing. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MISSOURI, showers, probably clearing by noon Friday, cooler in eastern portion, warmer in western portion Friday night, variable winds. KANSAS, generally fair, warmer Friday night, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

An area of high pressure is central off the north Atlantic coast; a second in the Gulf, and a third over Nebraska. The storm has moved to the north of Lake Superior. Rains have fallen in all districts except in the East Gulf States, Northern New-England, and the Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic States and upper lake region, and has fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley and the Southwest, and has generally risen elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and will rise in the Middle and North Atlantic States.

Advice Is Like a Railroad Train.

From The Boston Transcript.

Advice is like a railroad train—easy to take, but hard to follow.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Rooms in desirable location; board optional; first-class table; transients; Summer prices; references.

10th ST., 34 EAST.—Large cool rooms; well furnished; ample closets; every convenience; excellent board; moderate.

22d ST., 9 EAST.—Desirable rooms for permanent or transient parties; with excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

WYNDHAM HOUSE, 87-89 HENRY St., Corner Pineapple.—Handsomely furnished; single and double rooms; 12 minutes from City Hall, New-York; convenient to Coney Island cars; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th ST., 13 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool, desirable rooms; near Broadway; $3-$8; Southerners and transients accommodated.

22D ST., 12 WEST.
Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

32d ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, second floor; also hall room; private baths; gentlemen.

146 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 114.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking bay; near bridge and ferry; reference.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. (Absolutely Fire-proof.) Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

THE CUNNINGHAM INQUEST.

An Open Verdict Given—New Testimony About Francis Farrell.

In the Mary Cunningham case, Coroner Dobbs's jury gave a verdict yesterday declaring that the child's death was due to strangulation by some unknown person or persons. In his charge to the jury Coroner Dobbs said: "I hope that the child's murderer will be apprehended very soon."

The girl, who was thirteen years old, was murdered at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, on May 30.

When the jury met yesterday a note from Dr. Joseph McGowan was read. In it he stated that Mrs. Annie Cunningham, the child's mother, was not able to appear, as her nervous system could not withstand any unusual strain.

Coroners' Physician Weston described the bruises found on the face, throat, and body of the child, and said it was evident from them that she had made a fierce struggle to protect herself. Death was due, he said, to strangulation by means of a towel. The child's wounds might have produced unconsciousness, he said, but not death.

Police Inspector Brooks told of the arrest of Edward McCormick on suspicion, and the story told by young Joseph Ferrone about seeing McCormick strangling the girl. He said he had no clue to the perpetrator of the murder. Five detectives were still working on the case, he said.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy had Francis Farrell account for every five minutes of his time in the early part of May 30. He said the key to his room unlocked the cellar door of the flats of which Mrs. Cunningham was the janitress. It was given to him by Mrs. Cunningham two years ago. Mrs. Cunningham has said she did not give him the key. Farrell said the canary bird which he gave to Mary Cunningham was one which he had caught in front of the house. Mary was present when it was caught, and asked for it.

Mrs. McCormick, a dressmaker, living on the same floor with Mrs. Cunningham, testified that Mrs. Cunningham and Farrell did not speak to each other. "My mother, Mrs. Sabine Spruder," she said, "told me that it was because Mrs. Cunningham had to leave the cellar twice on account of his actions."

Mrs. Spruder was not in court. Inspector Brooks was surprised by Mrs. McCormick's statement, and the Coroner made sure that the stenographer got Mrs. Spruder's name correctly.

Detective Sergeant Clark said that when Farrell was arrested his coat was torn. A man said he had torn the coat; but the police found that Farrell's brother "had gone to the man to remind him of the fact."

Joseph Ferrone was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday on a charge of perjury, having been indicted after his confession that his story about McCormick was not true. McCormick was kept in the Tombs several weeks on the strength of Ferrone's statements, but was released when Ferrone confessed that he had told a false story.

As he stood at the bar of the court yesterday, Ferrone looked to be about eight or nine years old. He maintained a stolid air, and his countenance did not make a favorable impression on those who watched him. His counsel, Mr. Racey, entered a plea of not guilty, reserving the privilege of withdrawing it. He asked that bail be fixed.

"The bail should be very high," said Assistant District Attorney O'Hare. "This young scamp deserves to be hanged."

"There is no question of hanging in this, and you should not speak so," said Mr. Racey. "This is only perjury."

"You should recollect," said Judge Cowing, "that his offense was a hanging crime at one time. A person that swore falsely where a human life was at stake was executed."

"This is a most vicious scoundrel," said Mr. O'Hare. "The young pirate caused a man to be kept in prison, and he was on the brink of being indicted for murder through the perjury of this boy."

Mr. O'Hare wanted bail fixed at $5,000. Judge Cowing finally fixed it at $2,500, and the boy was taken back to the rooms of the Gerry society.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,

Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 50 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round-trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:18, 8:48, 9:48, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:58 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:25, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 9:20, 9:20 P. M.; 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Saturdays only.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Pier, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 5:4 St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 1:15 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BOAT RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE
On Friday, 26th inst.

Excursion tickets up by Albany Day Boats, arriving at Poughkeepsie several hours before the race, and returning by any train up to midnight, $2.00 for round trip, giving an opportunity to view the course, witness the race, and return by train in the evening.

Eight-Oared Intercollegiate Boat Race
Between
COLUMBIA, CORNELL, HARVARD, and PENNSYLVANIA, on the famous
HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE.
UNIVERSITY RACE, Friday, June 26th, 1896.
The only direct way to reach the course and OBSERVATION TRAIN is via
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Excursion tickets.....$1.50
Observation train tickets.....$2.00
Trains leave as follows: New-York, ft. of Franklin St., N. R., 1:00 P. M. and 2:00 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., 1:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M., arriving at Highland in ample time to witness the start of the race. Tickets for OBSERVATION TRAIN can be had at West Shore ticket office, 363 Broadway, (corner Franklin Street,) New-Yprk.

HOTELS.

SELECT PATRONAGE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c.
Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.,
36 miles from New-York. Opens June 27.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.,
26 miles from New-York. Now open.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.
A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

GREENWALDT'S HOTEL and Picnic Grounds, New-Dorp, S. I., on water; largest picnic grounds in State; good table; race track.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Prospect House,
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 390 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

The Victoria,
LARCHMONT,
40 MINUTES from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
The most beautiful resort on the Sound; bathing, boating, driving, and fishing.
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1st.
Address J. A. NUTTER,
MANAGER.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hosteiry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

"ON THE SOUND."
FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Now open. Delightful drives. Hot and cold salt water baths, charming location, good wheeling, and rates from $12.50 week up. Address F. L. HARRAL.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.
The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Propts.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-Class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the NEW-YORK OFFICE. 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 27th.
Rates, $17.50 to $25.00 per week.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION.
Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 20 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York Office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey.
Now Open, at popular prices.
The leading hotel on ocean near New-York. Transient rates, $3.50. Weekly, $18 and upward. Hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel. Under management of Ferdinand P. Earle.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address
CUNDALL & BALL.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200.
One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.
CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady; will assist with other work if required; willing, obliging; city or country. Osborne, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; smart; willing, obliging; small private family; city or country; or waitress alone; personal city reference; Protestant. 228 East 74th St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one disengaged on the 29th, the other the 1st of July. Call, on Monday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at present employer's, 48 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her chambermaid and parlormaid. Present employer's, 9 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Present employer's, 113 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl; recommended by present employer; country preferred. M. B., 126 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good reference; or will assist butler; country preferred. 504 2d Av., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady of refinement, genial and obliging, linguist, good reader and correspondent, alone but well connected, as companion in first-class family; references. Miss A. Frost, Rockfield St., Bedford Park, N. Y.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Lady can highly recommend young woman traveling companion to lady going to Europe, California, Alaska; expenses in return for services. Call, 9 to 12, 4 East 63d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker and buttermaker; country in Summer; best personal reference. 109 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress in a private family; wages not under $18. Present employer's, 28 Howard Place, Jersey City Heights, N. J. M. Muran.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best reference; no washing; country preferred. Call, two days, at 152 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. 429 West 35th St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—First-class; by Swedish woman in private family where no trouble is kept; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. M. P., 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady desires to recommend competent cook; disengaged July 6; excellent pastry, ices, entrées; $20. Call, between 9 and 12, 4 East 63d St.

COOK.—Lady going abroad desires to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 9 East 69th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month in country; good baker; good reference. 317 East 56th St., second bell, right.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city references. 219 West 18th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; eight years' personal reference. 101 East 97th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class American cook; first-class city reference. A. S., 317 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day or week; country preferred; understands all kinds of evening and fancy costumes; stylish fitter; terms reasonable; references. M. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; day or week; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; experience, ability; references; terms moderate. 244 West 38th St.

MADAME AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., late with Redfern in London and Worth, Paris, desires more customers. Costumes from $5; evening waist from $2.50 upward; will go out; a trial solicited.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Schussler, 79 East 96th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman at housework in small family in country; city reference. 351 West 46d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city reference; never seasick. G. L., Box 829 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; middle aged; accustomed to traveling; home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a young girl, late with Mme. Guerin, to travel with young ladies; seen. M. E., Box 897 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; good shirt ironer; reference. 218 East 65th St., care of Miss Monighan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a

HOPE FOR RAPID TRANSIT

COMMISSIONERS URGED TO FURTHER THE WORK FOR THE CITY.

Citizens Point Out that It Is Still Possible to Obtain Relief, and that the Supreme Court's Decision Need Not Preclude Devising New or Modified Plans—What Was Said Before the Board and by Its Members.

Representatives of the Social Reform Club and of the Trades Union Rapid Transit Committees appeared before the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday to urge that it was still possible for the board to perform the duty incumbent upon it, and that the Supreme Court decision does not preclude the Commissioners from devising new or modified plans.

Alexander E. Orr was in the chair. Commissioners William Steinway, John Claflin, and John H. Starin were present, with Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the commission.

Charles B. Stover, Secretary to the Trades Union Rapid Transit Committee, was first heard. Mr. Stover read an open letter from the committee which he represented. He said:

Amid all the chaos and doubt in which the rapid transit problem is now involved by the extraordinary decision of the five Judges, two shining certainties may be discovered. These certainties, which cannot be too strongly emphasized, are the following:

First—That the Rapid Transit act of 1894 made it mandatory upon your honorable body to construct a municipal rapid transit road, provided the people so voted.

Secondly—That in November, 1894, the people did vote overwhelmingly for the construction of such a road, the whole number of votes cast being 175,563, of which 132,647 were for a municipal rapid transit road.

Let us examine the explicit language of the law upon the first point. In Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act, we read: "In case the people shall determine by vote * * * that any such railway or railways shall be constructed for and at the expense of such city, then and in that event it shall be the duty of said board (of Rapid Transit Commissioners) to consider the routes, plans, and specifications, if any, previously laid out and adopted by them or their predecessors, * * * and either to proceed with the construction of such railway or railways, and provide for the operation of the same, as hereinafter provided, or to change and modify the said routes, plans, and specifications in such particulars as to said board may seem to be desirable, or to adopt other or different routes, plans, and specifications for such railways or railway."

In Section 63 of the same act we read: "In case it shall be determined by the vote of the people, as provided by Sections 12 and 13 of this act, to construct by and at the city's expense, then and in that event the road or roads so constructed shall be and remain the absolute property of the city so constructing it or them."

In Section 12 of the Rapid Transit act of 1894 we read as follows: "The said Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners shall cause the question whether such railway or railways shall be constructed by the city and at the public expense, to be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the city within which such railway or railways is or are to be constructed. * * * And the said railway or railways shall be constructed by the city and at the public expense, if it shall be found from such statements of (the canvassing officers) so filed that there is a majority of the votes so cast in favor of such municipal construction."

Again and again, both explicitly and by clear implication, the very same law which appointed you to office places it entirely within the jurisdiction of the people to determine at the polls what duty you shall perform for the city. Accordingly the people went to the polls in November, 1894, and there registered in unmistakable figures their determination that you shall construct a municipal rapid transit railway.

Ever since the extraordinary decision was rendered last month, your public acts have justified the people in thinking that as a commission you have turned your backs upon the one mandatory duty you were appointed to perform. Instead of making another attempt to perform that duty, the people behold you negotiating with a private corporation for an extension of its lines. It is true that under an unamended provision of the Rapid Transit act of 1891 (Chapter 4, Section 33,) your commission "may" extend the lines of existing railway, but how, as men conscious of the responsibility of your important office, can you neglect one great mandatory duty laid upon you by the whole people in the interests of all, and devote your attention to the exercise of a discretionary power which means everything to a self-seeking private monopoly and is of questionable advantage to the people?

Doubtless your commission has been disheartened by the unexpected judicial decision, and, therefore, turns to "Manhattan" extensions as the last hope of relief. Will you bear with us, while in unvarnished language, with the sole purpose of securing the people's rights, we tell you those things which we believe are true?

We repeat that your one imperative duty is to construct a municipal rapid transit railway. And we assert with all possible emphasis that the conditions of the case do not prevent your conforming strictly and promptly to this line of duty. The Court's decision only restrains you from building the railway you first devised. This decision does not annul the vote of the people. If, then, you proceed to adopt some other or modified plans, and the requisite property consents thereto are obtained, you can forthwith begin to construct a railway. Why not, then, make one more effort to fulfill the sole imperative intent of your appointment to office?

The very head and front of our argument today is that it is possible for you to devise new or modified plans which will be far less objectionable to the property owners concerned than those you first adopted, and at the same time so much less expensive in construction that the entire route you laid out can be covered with the same number of tracks you proposed, and leave an unexpended balance of the $55,000,000 appropriated sufficient to provide the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards with those elevated lines which both Mayor Strong and the people of the north side demand.

If these things be so, then every requirement of the case can be satisfied. You can perform the duty incumbent upon you. The people's will can be done. A great municipal rapid-transit system can be constructed from one end of our metropolis, and the thinly populated district on our northern border can be made quickly and cheaply accessible for the vast population now bottled up by adverse circumstances in the barbarous down-town tenement regions.

In support of these assertions we present the following figures: We are reliably informed by a competent engineer that by substituting the double-deck underground system for your four-tracks-on-a-level plan, your entire route can be covered by the same number of tracks for the sum of $43,157,400. This estimate makes very liberal allowances for contingencies. Attention should be called to the absence of intrusion on vault spaces under this system.

The estimate just quoted leaves an unexpended balance of more than $11,000,000. How far this balance would avail to satisfy the wants of the north siders becomes evident from the cost of a lately built elevated railway in Chicago. According to the chief constructing engineer, this railway cost only $360,000 per mile, including three stations to the mile.

However incomplete our deep-tunnel figures may be, we believe that, taken in conjunction with the above estimated cost of a double-deck tunnel just beneath the street surface, they furnish small ground for our assertion that you can build a railway over the entire sixteen-mile route at a cost which will leave an unexpended balance of the $55,000,000 allowance sufficient to supply the north side with the elevated lines demanded both by its people and by Mayor Strong.

The one practical objection that may be urged against the proposition here advanced is that the Manhattan Company can build extensions in the north side in a shorter period than will be required for the municipal construction of the same lines in conjunction with the underground lines on Manhattan Island. Our first reply is that expert opinion holds that the underground road and the elevated extensions up town could all be completed in three years. On the other hand, a large experience with the Manhattan Company should by this time have persuaded every one that this company cannot be depended upon to make improvements promptly, if at all. Further, it is altogether improbable that this company will make extensions to the extreme northern borders of the city and carry passengers through for a single five-cent fare. Neither will it make these extensions without a long parley for indemnification against damage suits.

Then, too, we should bear in mind that to extend the Manhattan Railway as proposed and thus indefinitely postpone the construction of a perfect system of rapid transit, may result in the break-down of the insufficient system which we now endure. Manhattan's stilts and gyves are getting old and rotting, and, according to expert opinion, there is no little danger of great catastrophies from their collapse. To place our trust in these structures for rapid transit for a long time to come were as foolish as to trust in Manhattan promises or Manhattan respect for the laws.

Commissioner Steinway had something to say the moment Mr. Stover sat down.

"Your document is very patriotic," he said, "and also contains much sound sense. Unfortunately, you are laying on your facts. The Supreme Court decision prevents the consideration of what you propose, just as much as it condemns the plan we proposed. Your road comes under the same prohibition."

Mr. Steinway went on to say that he had visited the tunnel road in London, and had come to the conclusion that an underground road with elevators was not really rapid transit. In the London scheme the train holds 150 passengers and the elevator holds 50. By the time the third lot of 50 persons is ready to go up, the next train has arrived and discharged another 150 persons on the platform.

"That is not rapid transit, in my opinion," said Mr. Steinway. "Anyway, we are absolutely prohibited from considering your plan by the decision of the court."

"I think Mr. Steinway goes too far," said Mr. Orr, "in saying we are absolutely prohibited. We may be able to find some plan in due time which will meet with the requirements of that decision. We are not absolutely despondent, though we are considerably disappointed.

"I notice that in your paper you have not noticed one very important thing. You don't seem to realize that we have to find a lessee whose responsibility is beyond peradventure, and who will save the city from all chances of failure. Before we find this lessee we cannot put a spade into the ground. We are just as anxious to fulfill our obligations to the public as any one, and I must confess that I do not feel as unsanguine as Mr. Steinway."

Charles Frederick Adams, a member of the Social Reform Club Rapid Transit Committee, was heard from next.

"The decision of the Supreme Court," he said, "is only on the case actually before it. If this commission should again present a plan seriously to the court in the proper way, I prophecy that there would not be the same result. I hope the commission will not stand on the idea that any utterance of any court can be conclusive upon this question."

Albert B. Boardman, counsel, with Edward M. Shepard, to the commission, said that Judge Rumsey's opinion, taken literally, was positively hostile to all future construction by similar plan. "But," he said, "I think there is a great deal in what has been said here on this question. If another plan were to be submitted to the courts they would not be in any way bound, and the chance opinion of Judges written in former decisions would not be held as a controlling power."

"Exactly," said Mr. Adams; "the reasons for a decision are no part of that decision. The reasons, impressions, insinuations, and suggestions of a decision are not part of it, and are of no more value than my arguments. If my arguments are good ones, they are of even less value."

Edward King, a Trades Union man, said, in answer to Mr. Steinway:

"American ingenuity can overcome the elevator problem, and the same talent that invented them can also improve them."

He made everybody laugh when he said "The working people were surprised to see the commission 'knocked out' in one round by five Judges."

"Oh, but we are law abiding," said Commissioner Orr.

"We are, too," replied Mr. King, quickly; "but we are more than that—we are law creating. We are here to ask you not to give up the ghost just yet, or to commit suicide."

A broad-shouldered man walked up from the back of the room and took his place at the railing. His name is E. J. Hawks.

"The law," he said, "cannot be bigger than the will of the people. The Constitution is not better than the will of the people. There is no law through which you cannot drive a coach and four. You can have the law modified by the next Legislature. If these lawyers," glancing at Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, "will not find a way out for you, why send 'em away and get other lawyers who will. If you start to build this road at once, and set 5,000 men to work, think how it would improve the hard times—just think!"

President Orr ruled Mr. Hawks out of order. The speaker had another word, however, before he went back to his seat. "You want some one behind you all the time," he said; "some one to push you along and give you nerve."

Mr. Stover criticised the work of the canvassers, who spent only thirty days trying to get the consent of property owners representing more than $250,000,000.

"Yes; that is a very remarkable document," chimed in Mr. King.

President Orr said that the work of the canvassers was not the subject then under discussion, but remarked that the work had been thoroughly and well done.

The commission then went into executive session. The stenographer's bill for $7,200 was discussed, and, being considered excessive, was not approved.

NORTH SIDE CITIZENS ACTIVE.

Pictures to Aid in Their Fight Against the Elevated Road.

The north siders, in their fight against the Manhattan Railway Company to compel it to obey the law and give them their rights in the matter of continuous rides across the Harlem River, allow no day to pass without accomplishing something. They are sharpening their weapons all the time.

By instruction of Messrs. Gumbleton and Hottenroth, counsel for George J. Grossman, as complainant against the company, photographs were taken yesterday of the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

Four separate views were taken to show clearly all the facilities the company enjoys for providing through trains for its passengers and carrying them without change of cars across the river to Tremont.

The pictures will be enlarged and mounted on muslin, and, when ready, will be attached to Mr. Hottenroth's brief and sent to the Railroad Commissioners of the State, who will carry them to Albany June 29.

"These pictures are better than the company's maps," said Mr. Hottenroth yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "They show accurately every track, switch, platform, waiting station, and every foot of platforms and structure. They are conclusive evidence in themselves that it would be a positive accommodation, instead of an inconvenience, to the company to obey the law and run continuous trains across the Harlem River.

"They show the splendid facilities the company possesses for stalling trains while the drawbridge is open, and they entirely refute the company's ridiculous defense that it is a physical impossibility to run through trains."

The Railroad Commissioners' decision is awaited with the greatest interest by the north siders. It is supposed that their course of action will be to notify the Manhattan Railway Company that it must cease its violations of the law within a reasonable date, which will be named. If the company still refuses to comply with the law, it will be the duty of the Commissioners to call in the offices of the Attorney General.

The stimulus to the development of the north side, to its real estate and business enterprises, that will follow the introduction of continuous trains can hardly be overestimated.

ASKED FOR A DISMISSAL.

Mr. Weeks Complimented—No Evidence Against Buddenklepper.

The trial of William F. Buddenklepper for arson in the first degree had progressed but a short time yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks turned to the Justice and said:

"Your Honor, I feel that my duty as well as my sense of humanity impels me to ask you to dismiss this complaint. There is no evidence that this man committed a crime."

"I quite agree with you," said Justice Fursman, "and I will further add that your statement is the most manly and honorable I have ever heard coming from a public prosecutor."

The Justice ordered the jury to acquit the prisoner, and Buddenklepper left court with his wife. He was accused of setting fire to his upholstery shop on Aug. 21, last, at 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to recover $4,000 insurance. The appraisement showed that he had more than $4,000 worth of furniture in his place at the time of the fire.

A New Sound Steamboat.

The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company has had plans made by Harlan & Hollingsworth for another Sound flier, which is to surpass in all respects the present members of its magnificent steel fleet.

The new vessel is to be called the Vermont, that being the only one of the New-England States not honored by having one of the company's floating palaces named after it. The other vessels are the Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Vermont will be 400 feet long. It will have twin screws and triple-expansion engines. Her fittings will be sumptuous. In general, her arrangements will resemble those of her sister boats, the culinary department, bar, and café being on the upper deck—that idea having proved very popular with the patrons of the line.

This additional vessel is needed to enable the company to accommodate all travelers who present themselves and avoid the embarrassment sometimes caused by the inability of the line to carry intending passengers.

Brooklyn Bridge Improvements.

The New-York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge has at last commenced to show some signs of the pending improvements. Of the eighty-four new arc electric lights, sixty were in use last night for the first time. The other twenty-four will not be put into service until the temporary stagings over the passageways and promenade are removed. Two new dynamos of the Ball & Wood compound pattern have been placed in the dynamo room, near the south roadway. One of these furnished the light which brilliantly illuminated the New-York entrance last night. The engineer in charge said that the other dynamo would not be used for the present. The boilers are in the sub-structure.

A number of incandescent lights were also in use last night. The two main stairways are nearly completed and will probably be opened to the public to-morrow.

FOR THE FARMER— AN HONEST MEASURE.

FOR THE LABORER— AN HONEST DOLLAR.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is a distinctive "air" about Fifth Avenue. It is an atmosphere of exclusiveness, of something a little different from the rest of New-York. It pervades everything from the highest to the lowest. It pervades even the street cleaners, and Fifth Avenue finds such individuals necessary at all times, atmosphere or no atmosphere.

These gentlemen, in ordinary parts of the city, wear on stormy days useful, but not beautiful, oilskin suits. Not so on Fifth Avenue. A little oilskin is necessary in a long pour, but a pair of dark trousers gives a style to even that shapeless garment, and a pair of white trousers, such as a Beau Brummell of the Street Cleaning Department wore in yesterday's downpour was like a ray of light brightening a dark and wicked world.

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It was only $100, but he had overpaid it at the bank and it had cost him an unpleasant twenty-four hours. He was a young man and he told the whole story to an old cashier.

"That's the trouble of going to a small bank," he said. "They count their money in a big establishment and don't wait to balance their books to find they have $100 too much."

"My dear boy," said the cashier, "don't allow yourself to think that for a single instant. You don't happen to know it, but Bob Jones of the Savers' Guard Institution was waiting for the floor only the other night for $750. Then there was Tom Smith of the First and Greatest National. He is one of the clearest-headed fellows I ever knew. He was cashing a check for $500, and he paid out ten one-thousand-dollar bills. To be sure, he man handed them back and took ten fifties instead, but it was a colossal blunder.

"The cashier of a Long Island bank sent me $25 too much the other day. I telephoned to him. He is a pompous individual, and I could hardly get a chance to tell him who I was and what I wanted. He was very much subdued, however, when I asked him if his cash was not short. I asked the messenger boy what he said when he got the money. He just grabbed the package,' said the boy. You will find that there are not many people who do not make mistakes occasionally."

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"It is as bad as the slip cut from the paper," she said. "He was a tall, well-dressed man and just as I passed him on the street he exclaimed to his companion in strong, decided tones: 'She's a very dangerous woman.' And I shall never know who or what he was talking about."

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"It is difficult," said one of New-York's greatest artists, "for people generally to understand the wide range a color takes in the eye of a painter. A blue he will use in all the variations, from purple to green, and it is still blue to him."

***

"All our pretty peacock feathers are gone," she said, "and I had made a corner of the library a perfect dream with them. Mamma did not seem to mind my losing my purse so much, and she didn't say a word when Jack left his bicycle out and it was stolen, but when the dining-room girl departed with that pretty little silver creamer that was Great-Grandmamma Van Stucken's, she couldn't stand it any longer. 'I am sorry, Marjorie,' she said, as I looked at that blank corner aghast. 'I have not been really happy since those unlucky feathers have been in the house. There are three losses that have befallen us recently. I should not be contented to have you children leave me a moment this Summer if I had let them stay.'"

***

Already there are festive echoes of the recent nomination. It was at the ferry, and he was making unsteady efforts to buy a ticket. "Hurrah!" he cried, as he put the money down at last. "Hurrah! We won't have to pay any fares when McGinty's elected!"

***

The commuter who has only been enjoying country life for the last month is happy now, in the warm weather. While the weather was of the kind that made coal fires an addition to country joys he reveled in the fact that when he reached home, weary after his day's labors, there were no long stairs between him and his hard-earned dinner.

Then with the unholy love for statistics, he took to counting, to know just how happy he was. He counted every stair and step that marked the difference between the old life and the new.

This was the most unkind cut of all. There were 69 steps to be mounted in the city, and alas! 108 to reach the rural fastness.

"But, anyhow," as he remarked, "it's climbing them all together, that takes your breath at one fell swoop."

***

The cable cars have not yet received due credit as an educational factor. That there are no more accidents is a proof that the people have an increased sense of alertness. The managers of the Broadway cars have begun to realize this.

Heretofore it has been thought unsafe to have open cars on that crowded thoroughfare, because of the danger to life and limb to the people who are able to jump off and on moving cars. Men, and even women, have now become so expert in this gymnastic exercise that the managers of the road have decided to put on the open cars, and widen their—the passengers'—field of action.

Something has been said about the narrow space between the tracks and the first practice of allowing passengers on open cars to enter and leave on both sides, which was one of the first considerations against their use. There is no doubt, however, that the improved athletic condition of the people has had everything to do with this recent change.

***

There are any number of newspaper babies around. The next generation of newsboys and girls will be educated for the business. Many of the women selling papers on the street have young babies in their arms. This is one case where a baby does not seem to awaken sympathy. It is the woman with "push" and a loud voice who sells her papers, whether she is young, old, or middle-aged.

***

A favorite spot for bicycle riders in the evening is Irving Place. Although only a few steps from Union Square, the quietness of the place is almost suburban, and the splendid pavement is just suited to the wheel. Novices, and beginners in particular, are attracted to the quiet spot, and from 8 to 11 o'clock in the evening they may be seen there taking lessons from friends skilled in riding the wheel.

***

The incongruity some women have been wearing in a small spoon made into a clasped pin is nearly equaled by a new scarfpin for men. It is a tiny globe of gold-been seen two goldfish and one very minute the scarf being flat. Inside the crystal can be seen two gold fish and one very minute fish of bright blue.

TO AVENGE BEAUTY'S DEATH.

Mary Dowell Complains that a Policeman Killed Her Dog.

Miss Mary Dowell of 837 Sixth Avenue, whose pet Skye terrier was killed last Sunday by Policeman John J. Dwyer, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday to press her complaint.

She said that her dogs Beauty and Topsy were lying on the cathedral lawn and not running around, as Dwyer said. She said that Dwyer struck Beauty with his club and killed her outright. Dwyer testified that both dogs attacked him and that he intended to frighten Beauty away, not to kill her. He said numerous complaints had been made about dogs playing on the lawn.

Miss Dowell admitted to the Court that Beauty had no license to run about. "But," she said, "she was such a tiny thing, your Honor."

Magistrate Wentworth said: "I do not believe the officer intended to kill the dog. It is a case for a civil action. However, I will withhold my decision for a few days. I do not think that the machinery of this court should be clogged by the consideration of a terrier dog case. If it had been my case, I would have tolerated the dog's action for a few minutes and would then have hoisted him on the toe of my boot clean over the cathedral spire."

ONLY STOCKHOLDERS WILL LOSE.

East-side Bank Depositors and Creditors Will Be Paid.

A statement of the affairs of the East Side Bank was made to the creditors yesterday by Receiver Charles J. Canda, at his office, 11 Pine Street. His report showed that the bank had on hand $41,590.74, and more than $15,000 remained uncollected. The total claims proved amount to $8,179.65. All creditors and depositors will be paid in full. The only losers will be the stockholders, and they will receive a substantial percentage of their investment.

The East Side Bank was a State bank, and was organized with a capital of $100,000 in September, 1888. Thomas R. Manners was President, and William B. Nivin cashier. The State Bank Examiner last Fall found that the bank's capital was impaired, and at a consultation of the stockholders it was decided to dissolve the institution. Application was made to the Supreme Court in October, and on March 10, Mr. Canda was appointed receiver.

Ninth Regiment Moving Day.

The Ninth Regiment will leave its old armory, in West Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and enter its new armory, in Fourteenth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue. The entry will be only an informal one, as the armory is not yet finished. The lease of the old armory having expired and the company rooms in the new armory being in condition to allow of the storage of State property, permission was granted by James D. Murphy, the contractor, for the regiment to take possession of the rooms on the north side of the building.

CONTRACT IN COAL PRICES

WHAT THE EFFECT IS OF SHUTTING DOWN AT THE MINES.

Presidents and Sales Agents of the Big Companies Say There Is No Combination Among the Anthracite Producers—An Understanding, However, Brings About the Same Result—The Output and the Prices Set for July, This Year.

"There is no combine in hard coal," as the residents and sales agents of the several companies mining and carrying this coal to market will assert, but there is an understanding that brings about the same result, so far as the public is concerned.

Just at this time and for the last six months there have been suspensions of operations at the mines in order to carry out the policy of forestalling the market. Here is an instance from the mining regions within this month:

"Official notice was received here from headquarters to-day (June 19) to the effect that all collieries throughout the Panther Creek Valley owned and operated by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company would suspend operations to-night, with prospects of remaining idle until July 1."

The official tables of the operations for the last three years will show the effect of this. Here is the statement from the last issue of The Coal Trade Journal on this topic:

OUTPUT OF ANTHRACITE, MONTHLY, 1894-5-6.

Months.	Tons, 1894.	Tons, 1895.	Tons, 1896.
January	2,622,808	3,063,534	2,844,222
February ...	2,291,472	3,133,248	2,603,622
March	2,495,853	3,761,665	2,968,254
April	2,757,306	3,139,122	3,013,190
May	3,793,303	3,788,945	3,125,170
June	5,112,358	3,777,644	3,500,000
Total	19,072,905	20,674,925	18,084,458

Of course, some of this restriction was due to the excessive output in 1895, when, under the "go-as-you-please policy," there was the largest tonnage recorded for any one year, and an amount in excess of requirements, as events proved to the satisfaction of every one in the country who was a buyer of coal.

When one comes to the effect on prices, this restriction of the product becomes of more interest. It is reflected in the price lists, and there is an interesting comparison between this year and last. Here are some comparative wholesale figures which tell the story:

	July, 1896.	Jan., 1896.	July, 1895.
Broken	$3.75	$3.25	$2.65
Egg	4.00	3.50	2.75
Stove	4.25	3.75	2.80
Chestnut	4.00	3.50	2.75

This shows a pretty good advance in the price of a commodity which its owners claim is not cornered, and on which there is no "combine." It readily can be seen that if they hold the July prices for the remainder of the year, on a tonnage of 26,000,000, that there is a chance for big profits and dividends to all the coal carriers and miners, with the possible exception of the Reading, which is now advertised for sale under foreclosure.

"Will the hard-coal combine last this time?" is the query one hears on every hand. It will, for the powerful concerns are working quietly, shrewdly, and forcefully to this end. There may be some time when prices are at the top notch and demand sets in in the Fall that the agreement to do only a certain percentage will be broken. That is the only salvation for the public.

There is no doubt that the anthracite producers will put up the circular list of prices for July deliveries to the extent of 25 cents per ton on the tidewater deliveries. There may also be an advance in the lists for the line trade and for the Western deliveries. These advances will make it possible for the actual result to show a realization of the present circular, and this means a result that is most profitable to the producing and carrying interests in this trade. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will, as usual, lead in the making of a new list of prices, and its circular was issued on the 25th inst. The other anthracite companies will follow this lead, as they are anxious to secure any benefits which may arise from an increased value being put upon the coal which they may have for sale.

The individual operators, who get 60 per cent of the tidewater prices, are also happy, for the result to them this year is as the difference between poverty and prosperity. They are content to take their medicine of a restricted output, if it be sugar-coated with an advanced price on the lesser tonnage.

The soft-coal producers are doing the same thing as their hard-coal breathren, and they are getting more money than last year for their coal, on a limited output. They met some time ago and agreed to run the mines at only three days a week, no matter what the working miner may suffer in regard thereto, and it may be even worse if it suits their purpose. They will "work" the next session of Congress for an increase in the duty, if the reports in the trade papers are correct. It was decided at the request of New-England, and the people there had the benefit of cheap coal last year, but now they have to pay more money for it because there is a nice little pool in this coal. Any one can see that there is a lot of coal, both hard and soft, sent to Canada, and there was not much sent into the Eastern States from Nova Scotia. It is put at about 12,000 tons for this year thus far.

If the McKinley tariff is restored, the duty on coal will be advanced 35 cents per ton. If reciprocity is the object, then the Canadian tariff will come to the level with ours, and more American coal will go into Canada, and not any more Nova Scotia come into New-England than is now the case.

SAILORS TELL OF ILL TREATMENT.

Babcock's Men Say Capt. Graham Beat and Cheated Them.

Several sailors of the American bark William F. Babcock, which arrived here on June 19 from Honolulu, appeared before the Deputy Shipping Commissioner yesterday and complained against Capt. R. J. Graham and Mate McEachen of the vessel. They alleged that on the outward voyage from New-York McEachen belabored them with capstan bars and ropes, inflicting severe wounds.

When the bark reached Honolulu twelve men deserted. The police told the men to jump through a window and they would be in jail long enough to escape sailing on the Babcock again. The sailors, according to their story, took a flying leap through a Chinaman's front door. Instead of allowing them to be locked up, the Captain paid for the broken glass out of the sailors' pay, and also paid their fines. During the time they were away he hired men to do their work at $2.50 a day. This he also charged against their pay, they declared.

When they asked for what was due them when the voyage ended, Capt. Graham, they say, informed them that they owed him a few dollars instead of any pay being due them.

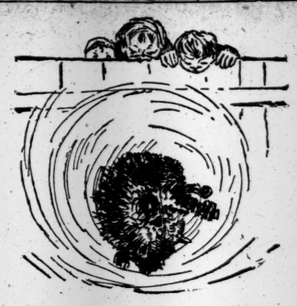
Deputy Shipping Commissioner Keenan has not finished the investigation into the case. He probably will do so this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

A meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, New-York Commandery, was held in this city Wednesday. Honorary companionship in the order was conferred upon Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, and among those admitted to hereditary companionship are Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, United States Army, commanding at Governors Island, N. Y.; George J. Gould, John B. Holland, Charles L. Larkin, M. D., and Edwin Gould of New-York, and James T. Sands of St. Louis. The following will be admitted by the National Commandery as charter members to organize commanderies in their respective States: Col. A. S. Hubbard, Gen. W. H. Dimond, E. R. Dimond, F. B. Washington, Robert Y. Hayne, William Aivord, Prof. Edward S. Holden, LL. D., and others of California, W. O. H. Shepard, Ensign John Rufus Edie, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander James Russell Selfridge, United States Navy; Lieut. James H. Bull, United States Navy; Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, United States Navy; Van Wyck S. Bull, John Gardner Quincy, Gould Hoyt Bull, and James Hunter Bull of Florida, Major Gen. Albion P. Howe, Major Gen. Z. B. Tower, Rodney Macdonough, William Lithgow Willey, John M. Cowper Edwards, Edward H. Eldridge, and others of Massachusetts.

Opening of the State Camp.

The camp of the New-York National Guard at Peekskill will be opened for the season to-morrow afternoon and will be occupied until Aug. 15. The commands to go to camp to-morrow will be the Eighth Regiment, Squadron A, and a provisional battalion of separate companies composed of the Second, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second, and Forty-fourth.



With short-trouser suits, as with every kind, the most taking are taken first, but they're not all taken—there are always some straggling sizes.

A number of lots combined together give some of every size—6 to 16—in something.

WE MARK 'EM $3, $4 AND $5.

SOME PLEATED AND REEFER JACKETS; SOME NORFOLKS, SIZES 4 TO 8, $3.

Out-of-door, vacation time is the severest strain on clothes: just the time to test the all-wool and fast color kind.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals in behalf of an aged and infirm widow and her invalid daughter: "McC." and "B. T. J.," $25 each; "J. P. H." and "M. V. N.," $20 each; Mrs. T. M. Adams, Edward A. Nichols, "R.," William Allen Butler, and F. G. Pardee, $10 each; "Townsend Howes and another," Mary G. White, and Annie C. Wood, $5 each; "M. W. B." and E. C. Decker, $3 each; "M.," "M. A.," and "R. M. C.," $2 each; Bertha Traub and "Montclair," $1 each. Sufficient money for this case has now been received, and no further contributions will be required.

—Nicola Simone pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, to practicing medicine illegally, and was fined $25 by Judge Cowing. He paid the fine. Simone was arrested in New-Haven, Conn., and brought here on suspicion that he was in some way concerned in the death of Mrs. Donato Purcella of 90 James Street, who died on May 27 of arsenical poisoning. There was no evidence that Simone was implicated in her death. Simone treated her, but is not a registered physician of this country.

—Recorder Goff in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Michael P. Murphy to four years in State prison, and John Olden to three years' imprisonment. The two young men were former servants at the Metropolitan Club, on Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and a month ago stole $3,890 from the desk of Manager Callaghan. All of the money except $500 was recovered. Olden confessed and so got a year off from his sentence.

—Mr. Rutherford, representing Superintendent of Buildings Stevenson Constable, said yesterday that there was no warrant for the arrest of Steve Brodie. The only action taken by the department was the serving upon Brodie of a notice of violation of law, in that the rear wall of the "Brodie Hotel" was unsafe, and requesting that it be made safe, according to law.

—Mrs. Jacob Sloat Fassett, Miss Margaret Fassett, and Newton Fassett of Elmira were passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Mr. Fassett was not of the party, as originally arranged, but was at the pier in Hoboken to see his family off.

—The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, brought among her first cabin passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nagel, Mrs. von Steinwehr, wife of Baron von Steinwehr; C. A. Spencer, Charles Thurman, Alfred Thurman, Mrs. Barbara Thurman, Charles Miller, and P. Reynolds.

Brooklyn.

—Jacob T. Worth, who was Captain of Police in charge of the department in the old town of Flatlands up to the time the town was consolidated with Brooklyn, and who fought hard to be retained as a Captain in the Brooklyn department, but who was defeated in the courts, yesterday changed his tactics and joined the Brooklyn force as a patrolman. He is a nephew of ex-Senator Jacob Worth.

—The Central and Trinity Presbyterian Churches have consolidated, and hereafter the organization will be known as the Central Presbyterian Church. The Rev. John F. Carson will continue to be the pastor. The following Trustees have been elected: E. R. Ackerly, S. H. Berry, F. E. Boyden, William Cameron, C. R. Gulick, John S. Hunter, E. F. Lozier, John Valentine, and John A. Wilson.

—Justice Smith in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Kilmer Manufacturing Company of Orange County, and William H. Hilton of Newburg, N. Y., was appointed receiver. The company manufactured wire bale ties, wire fencing, and nails. The liabilities are $787,000 and the assets $208,000.

—Albert Beach of 418 Lafayette Avenue alleges that he was robbed early yesterday morning while walking down Myrtle Avenue in the company of several men whom he met in a saloon. He lost $25. James Freel and Michael Winn, both of 373 Classon Avenue, were arrested and held for trial.

—The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company yesterday elected the following Directors: H. Adams, Fellowes Campbell, J. H. Frothingham, James Jourdan, Seth L. Keeney, Thomas E. Pearsall, and H. J. Robinson.

—City Treasurer Taylor yesterday placed to the credit of the Board of Education $421,998.15, being Brooklyn's share of the State school tax.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church will sail for Europe to-morrow morning. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Abbott.

New-Rochelle.

—St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, Pelham, in St. Gabriel's Parish, will be dedicated July 5 at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas McMillan of the Paulist Fathers, New-York City. It is expected that Archbishop Corrigan will be present.

—The last "Thursday morning" of the season was held yesterday in the gymnasium. An interesting paper on Chopin was read by Miss Edith Stovey, and some of Chopin's compositions were performed by Mrs. Stovey. The "Thursday mornings" will be resumed Sept. 3.

—The entertainment by the pupils of the High School Wednesday evening in Assembly Hall, Trinity Place, attracted a large audience. An operetta, "The Minstrel of Capri," was the chief feature. The opera was repeated yesterday afternoon.

—The Young Republican Club ratified the nomination of McKinley and Hobart at its meeting Wednesday evening. The Republican Town Committee decided to call a campaign rally.

—A fashionable audience attended the presentation of scenes from "The Rivals" and Shakespeare's plays given last evening by Frederick Paulding in the Casino.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bodine of Rochelle Park are in the Berkshire Hills.

Westchester County.

—The Citizens' Republican Club of Mount Vernon will meet this evening in Pioneer Hall. The Third Ward Republican Association will also meet this evening in Lincoln Hall and will organize a campaign club.

—Jesse Palmer, a tea merchant in Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was arraigned in the City Court yesterday for selling oleomargarine as butter, on complaint of State Inspector Clark, and was fined $25.

—Frederick B. Hufnagle, one of the graduating class of the Mount Vernon High School, won a scholarship for Cornell University in the competitive examination for scholarships, held at White Plains.

—Patrick McKeever, fifty-two years old, of 116 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was apparently well when he retired.

Jersey City.

—The ironwork of the viaduct to connect Mercer Street with the Heights was completed yesterday with the exception of the railings. The filling-in of the meadow between the street and the viaduct is also completed, but will be allowed time to settle before the roadway is made. Until then the public will be allowed to use the temporary earth road.

—John S. Jones of Bayonne was thrown from a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company in Greenville last February and was severely injured. He brought suit against the company for $10,000, and a jury in the Hudson Circuit in this city yesterday awarded him $8,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is laying a new floor in its Jersey City station.

Fourth of July in Rye.

RYE, N. Y., June 25.—The citizens of Rye are planning to celebrate July 4 in a notable manner. They have raised $400 for a new liberty pole and flag. The celebration will be under the direction of the Village Improvement Association. Reginald P. Sherman is Chairman and George E. Jardine Treasurer of the General Entertainment Committee

Friday
June 26-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BLISS A FIERY WITNESS

MRS. FLEMING'S STEPFATHER CALLS A LAWYER A LIAR.

Cannot Remember, When Examined in Supplementary Proceedings, Where He Has Lived, What He Paid to Support His Daughter, or What He Said During the Murder Trial—Has No Money and No Jewelry Besides Cuff Buttons.

H. H. Bliss, stepfather of Mrs. Fleming, who has just been acquitted of the charge of having killed her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the City Court.

The examination was held at the instance of John L. Maynard, who has a judgment against Bliss for $375 for grates furnished in the rooms occupied by Bliss in the Colonial Hotel. Mr. Bliss was considerably excited and was constantly wrangling with J. J. Vause, who conducted the examination.

When Mrs. Fleming and Bliss occupied apartments in the Colonial Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, before Mrs. Fleming's arrest, he, it is claimed, employed Maynard to put in grates and other ironwork in their apartments. Bliss has failed to pay Maynard's bill, and judgment was recovered against him about two months ago.

When Bliss was examined some time ago in supplementary proceedings he declared he did not have a cent. At the trial of Mrs. Fleming he swore that she owed him considerable money.

Bliss, after considerable discussion, admitted that at present he lived at 300 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Q. How do you live there? A. In two rooms.

Q. What kind of rooms are they? A. Go and look at them.

Q. Do you refuse to answer? A. I do refuse to answer. Take me before the Court and I will answer.

"You must answer now," said counsel. "This is the court, though no Judge is present, and you are being examined by order of the Court."

Q. Where did you live before you went to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street? A. I don't know; I don't remember.

Q. Where do you take your meals? A. In New-York.

Q. Did you ever live at 305 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street? A. Yes, but I can't remember when.

"Don't get excited," said counsel.

"I am not excited," exclaimed Bliss. Bliss said he was in the real estate business on Broadway.

"What number?"

"One hundred is the number."

"How much rent do you pay?"

"Six hundred dollars a year," shouted Bliss.

"How do you pay it?"

"In money."

"I mean in what installments," said counsel.

"By the month," shouted Bliss at the top of his voice.

"How much rent do you owe for your office?"

"For the last month."

"What furniture have you got in your office?"

"Go and look."

After considerable persuasion Bliss said he had a roll-top desk, two chairs, one table, a safe, some real estate papers, maps, and books of account. He could not remember when he sold his last piece of property.

Q.—Whom did you live with in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in 1893? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were you a married man in 1893? A.—No.

Q.—Were you a married man in 1894? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Were you married in 1895? A.—I won't answer.

Q.—Were you married in 1896? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you lived at the Colonial Hotel during the past three years since 1893?

"I decline to answer," exclaimed Bliss, who was becoming more and more excited.

"Let's go before the Judge," said counsel.

"All right," exclaimed Bliss, who acted as his own lawyer.

Bliss led the way from the clerk's office of the City Court, where the examination was being conducted, to City Court, Chambers, where Justice Conlan was sitting.

"This is an outrage," he said, explaining his objection; "this thing is being done for notoriety." Justice Conlan sustained Bliss's objection.

When the examination was resumed Bliss objected to the statement made by counsel that the judgment represented the value of grates placed in Mrs. Fleming's apartment.

"What was the note for then?" asked counsel.

"I indorsed that note."

"What relation is Mrs. Fleming to you?"

"None at all," shouted Bliss, who refused to answer any more personal questions. Bliss admitted that he knew Manager Anderson of the Colonial Hotel and had paid money for Mrs. Fleming to Anderson. He denied that this money was advanced to Mrs. Fleming by him, and said he did not loan it to her.

"How do you happen to pay it for her?"

"I simply paid bills for furnishing her rooms in the Colonial Hotel. I never had any account against her in my life."

Bliss became almost wild with excitement, and shouted to counsel, "You are on a wrong scent, and this is blackmail. This judgment was obtained against me because I indorsed a note for James McKane. The note was made payable to this man Maynard. He furnished McKane with dumb elevators. Neither Mrs. Fleming, I, nor my family ever got any of the goods. The note I indorsed was for $275; it has got up somehow to $375."

Bliss was asked if he did not pay Manager Anderson by check.

"Oh, you are getting too smart," exclaimed Bliss.

Q.—You were a witness at the Fleming trial? A.—I was.

Q.—Didn't you testify that Mrs. Fleming owed you money at the Fleming trial? A.—I decline to say. I don't remember my testimony. I was on the witness stand a long time. The record will show what I testified to.

Q.—You loaned Mrs. Fleming money? A.—I never did. I gave her money at the request of her mother.

Q.—Who was her mother? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Who was her mother? insisted counsel.

"It is a matter of record. I won't answer," shouted Bliss so loud that Deputy City Court Clerk George Croker said: "Gentlemen, if you can't keep quiet you will have to get out of this room."

Q.—Did you swear at the Fleming trial that Mrs. Fleming owed you money? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—If you did so swear, was it false or true? A.—If I swore she owed me money, it was false.

Q.—Have you loaned money to Florence Bliss? A.—No; she is my daughter; why should I loan her money?

Q.—Have you any other children besides Miss Florence Bliss?

"I won't answer," exclaimed Bliss. "No one but a damned ass would ask such questions." Bliss then testified that he had no bank account, and his only jewelry was a pair of cuffbuttons. He admitted that Mr. Hooley of Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, had owed him $1,000, but that the indebtedness was canceled when Mr. Hooley died.

Q.—How was the debt canceled? A.—My lawyer told me I could not testify against a dead man.

Q.—Did you believe that? A.—My lawyer told me so. I haven't money to hire a dozen lawyers.

Q.—Has any relative died recently and left you money? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't Mrs. Bliss die and leave you money? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You know the Mrs. Bliss I refer to? A.—I guess I do.

Q.—Was Mrs. Bliss your wife? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Isn't it true that you have testified that this Mrs. Bliss was your wife? A.—I decline to answer.

Bliss became very much excited and exclaimed: "I decline to say anything about Mrs. Bliss—I won't have her name mentioned in this matter."

Q.—Did you receive any property from Mrs. Bliss during the past three years? A.—No.

Q.—What rent do you pay for your present apartments? A.—Six dollars a week.

Bliss could not tell whether he had taken in 50 cents or $1,000 in his business since June of last year.

Q.—Have you received any money during the past two weeks? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Have you paid out any money during the past two weeks? A.—I decline to answer.

Bliss testified that his profits in business during this year had been over $5,000.

Q.—Last year how much did you make? A.—More than $5,000.

He could not remember how much he made in 1894, as he did not keep any books.

Q.—Have you any one besides yourself to support? A.—Not unless I have a mind to.

Q.—Does your daughter reside with you at present? A.—She resides somewhere else, and I support her.

Q.—Where does she reside? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Florence Bliss is the daughter you refer to? A.—My daughter.

Q.—When did you pay her money last? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Have you paid her any money during the past six months? A.—I don't remember, and that's the only answer you will get out of me.

Q.—Isn't it true that when you were a witness in the Fleming trial your private lawyer told you to forget everything? A.—I did not have any private lawyer.

"I know that's not true," said counsel.

"You're a liar when you say that," retorted Bliss.

"You have been examined in supplementary proceedings before?"

"Yes, lots and lots and lots of times, so many I can't remember," said Bliss.

"Fifty times?"

"I can't remember."

"How old are you?"

"None of your business."

"How old are you?" insisted counsel.

"I can vote," replied Bliss, for the first time looking amused.

"Do you decline to tell how old you are?"

"I do."

"Do you know a Mr. Hendricks of Liberty Street?"

"Yes, oh, yes, he owes me lots of money; he's a dead beat."

The entire party went before Justice Conlan so that the questions Mr. Bliss declined to answer might be passed upon. Justice Conlan told Bliss he would have to say whether the deceased Mrs. Bliss was his wife, and whether she left a will.

"She was my wife," said Bliss, "but I had not lived with her for three years previous to her death, and I cannot say whether she left a will or not."

An adjournment was taken until next Monday morning.

Col. J. T. Camp's Company Fails.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of the John T. Camp Company, which manufactures dress trimmings at 101 Thompson Street, on executions aggregating $4,013, in favor of Albert Chellborg, for money loaned and on notes. John T. Camp, who recently retired from the position of Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, started the business twenty-five years ago and built up a large trade. But in 1889 he became embarrassed and made an assignment, with liabilities of $102,000. He was very popular in the trade, and his creditors gave him a release of their claims. He continued the business, and in April, 1891, the present company was incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. Col. Camp became Treasurer of the company. Business in the company's line has been dull for a long time.

Jaffrey's Body Found.

The body of A. O. Jaffrey was recovered from the North River at the foot of Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon. Jaffrey left his hat and coat with a letter to his wife, in which he said he intended to commit suicide, on the dock at the foot of West Thirty-second Street. It was found after an absence of several days that he had jumped into the North River at the point where he left the letter. Some letters of recommendation found on his person proved his identity.

TO DRAFT CITY'S CHARTER

MEETING OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy a Member in the Place of Controller Fitch—Preliminary Work and an Outline of the Plan of Procedure—Gen. Tracy Elected Permanent Chairman and George M. Pinney Secretary—Another Meeting Saturday.

The Greater New-York Commission held its first meeting yesterday. The Commissioners assembled in the office of Mayor Strong at 3 o'clock. The only absent members were Andrew H. Green and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

The most interesting matter of the meeting was developed at the opening. Mayor Strong, as temporary Chairman, announced that a telegram had been received from Gov. Morton appointing ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy as a member of the commission in place of Controller Fitch. It was reported that Mr. Gilroy had received his appointment from Gov. Morton only a short time before the meeting of the commission.

The ex-Mayor was welcomed cordially by his fellow-members, and he took an active part in the discussions of the board.

William C. De Witt of Brooklyn moved that the commission should be permanently organized, with Gen. B. F. Tracy as permanent Chairman.

Gen. Tracy urged that he would much prefer that permanent organization be deferred until Mr. Green could attend.

Mr. De Witt said that the work before the commission was tremendous, and should be entered upon at once.

Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn took the same view. After considerable discussion of a postponement of the meeting till Tuesday of next Week, Mayor Strong put the motion of Mr. De Witt to elect Gen. Tracy as permanent Chairman.

The General was unanimously elected. He made a few remarks, expressing his appreciation of the honor. He was of the opinion, he said, that, with due diligence, the commission could have the charter ready by Feb. 1, the time named by the act.

Mayor Wurster wanted the Chair to appoint a committee of three to receive applications for the position of Secretary.

Mr. De Witt, however, thought that as the funds available for the commission were limited, the Secretary should be selected from the members and serve without pay. He then moved that George M. Pinney, Jr., be made permanent Secretary. He was acting as temporary Secretary, at the request of Mayor Strong. Mr. Pinney was elected.

On motion of ex-Mayor Seth Low, the selection of stenographers and other clerical help was left to the Chairman and Secretary.

Mr. Low read a resolution to the effect that each of the Commissioners be assigned a certain part of the work to look after; that he familiarize himself with all the details of that part of the task, and that he report to the whole commission. This would put the commission in full possession of all necessary details and guide it in its labors. He said that a number of the Commissioners would probably be absent during the Summer. He himself expected to leave for Europe next week, and would not return before September. But the work could be carried on, and the Commissioners could shape and direct the matters especially assigned to them and be in readiness for a full report in October.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon moved that a committee of three be appointed at once to map out the work of the Commissioners, but on Mr. Low's motion comprehended his own he withdrew it.

Gen. Tracy thought that both Mr. Low's and Judge Dillon's motions might be passed to advantage.

The commission voted on Mr. Low's resolution and adopted it unanimously.

Mr. De Witt moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft the charter of Greater New-York, the Chairman to be ex officio a member of the Drafting Committee, and that this committee report a complete charter by Oct. 15. He explained that the commission could then revise and rearrange the charter as suggested by the wisdom of the entire body.

There was considerable discussion on this motion, taken part in by Messrs. De Witt, Silas B. Dutcher, Wurster, Gilroy, and the Chairman.

Mr. De Witt said that before any definite work should be attempted the commission should, of course, outline its ideas as to the kind of government it would propose, whether "centralized or decentralized," whether a "congeries of municipalities," or a "borough system."

Judge Dillon asked what was meant by a "borough system," and hinted that he didn't quite understand what a "congeries of municipalities" was or could be. Mr. De Witt explained quite at length. The gist of it was that London has the borough system and that if Greater New-York should adopt a city government fashioned upon the State and National Government, it would constitute a "congeries of municipalities"—but perhaps the expression covered too much.

The commission thought best to await further deliberation before deciding upon either system, but passed the motion to appoint a drafting committee of five, with the Chairman and Secretary ex-officio members.

Mr. Gilroy moved that the City Engineer be instructed to furnish each of the Commissioners with a full and accurate map of the territory of Greater New-York, giving boundaries of cities, towns, wards, Senatorial and Assembly districts, population of each division, &c., at a cost of not more than $250. This was carried.

Mr. Low moved that a requisition be issued on the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for $5,000, in the proportion provided by law, to be furnished the commission as it may be needed. This was also carried.

Mr. Low moved that the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City be appointed an auditing committee. This motion was adopted, as was Mr. Gilroy's, that Silas B. Dutcher be elected Treasurer.

After much discussion of preliminary matters and thanking the Aldermen for the offer of their hall, the commission adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock, to meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS.

A Wonderful Decrease Shown in the Bradford (England) District.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A remarkable falling off in the exports to the United States from the Bradford Consular district, in England, during the last four months, has caused considerable surprise in commercial circles, and Mr. Claude Meeker, United States Consul at Bradford, has called the attention of the State Department to the matter in a special report. Although a decrease had naturally been expected because the shipments to the United States last year were of an abnormal character, it was not thought that it would be of such excessive proportions as has now become apparent.

The decrease is most noticeable for May, which shows a falling off of $1,703,502, equivalent to 70 per cent., while as recently as January there was an increase of $489,932, equivalent to 21 per cent. February shows a decrease of 12 per cent., March a decrease of 36 per cent., and April a decrease of 50 per cent. No such falling off as that for May has ever been chronicled in the history of the Bradford Consulate. The nearest approach was in June, 1891, when there was a decrease compared with the preceding year of $1,683,685.

The principal item affected during the last four months has been worsted coatings for men's wear, closely followed by stuffs, comprising linings, dress goods, &c. Worsted coatings show a decrease of $1,460,860, or 53 per cent., and the latter of $1,343,710, or 44 per cent. Cotton goods are credited with a decrease of $179,455, equivalent to 38 per cent. A noticeable exception to the general trend is in woolens, which show a decrease of 2½ per cent. only. In wool there is a decrease of $506,330, equivalent to 62 per cent. The shipments of machinery have increased to the extent of $63,965, equivalent to 52 per cent., the only article of note not showing a decrease.

STRICT QUARANTINE ORDERS.

Surgeon General Wyman Increases the Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In accordance with the quarantine laws authorizing the Surgeon General to promulgate such additional regulations as may be necessary for the disinfection and detention of vessels from ports suspected, but not positively known, to be infected with yellow fever, Gen. Wyman has issued a new and very stringent order. It provides that during the active quarantine season, continuing until Nov. 1 next, all vessels from ports in the West Indies, on the east coast of Mexico, Central and South America, as far south as and including ports in the Rio Plate; ports in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and on the west coast of Central America and Mexico, arriving at the National quarantine stations, shall be detained and treated in accordance with the provisions of the quarantine regulations for domestic ports.

The terms of this order are practically in accordance with the prevailing regulations of all Southern State and local quarantines. It has sometimes happened that a Consular bill of health from a suspected port, full information is not given, and the medical officer is necessarily in doubt. Again, the Marine Hospital service may, at times, receive by cable information concerning an infected port which is subsequent to that in the bill of health or the weekly statement issued by the Hospital Service.

The Marine Hospital Service is advised that the yellow fever is very prevalent in the Island of Cuba, but not particularly bad in the City of Havana itself.

DIED IN JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

End of the Old Partner of Holmes, the Murderer.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Edward A. Trask, who was sent from Chicago to the Joliet Penitentiary in 1892 for eighteen years for his gigantic real-estate swindle, is dead. He succumbed to consumption Tuesday night.

Trask was notorious for the daring of his ventures. After he had been sentenced and was serving his term, his methods were called to mind again by the sensational arrest of Murderer H. H. Holmes. Trask and Holmes had been partners in several games for the fleecing of wealthy strangers in Chicago under the pretense of conducting a real estate sale. After Holmes's execution in Philadelphia a few weeks ago Trask fell into a deep melancholy, and it is said he never smiled after hearing of his old companion's death.

Trask came of a good family, and his parents spent thousands of dollars trying to save him from disgrace.

SOUTHERN BLOOD AROUSED

MUCH AGITATION OVER THE ARREST OF J. PRESTON CARSON.

With the Aid of Ralph F. Shropshire He Tells the Story of His Dreadful Experience with John M. Hardy—It All Grew Out of an Express Company That Had Promised Much, but Vanished into Nothingness.

Three Southern gentlemen sat bolt upright in their chairs in the office of Ralph F. Shropshire, broker at 44 Wall Street, yesterday morning, and told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the circumstances that have disturbed the Southern colony in this city. One of them was J. Preston Carson, formerly of Richmond, Va., and now President of the American Oxygen Association of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street; another was Mr. Shropshire, and the third a slender, dark, nervous-looking, clean-cut man, who did not make his name known. All are prominent members of the Southern Society.

Mr. Carson, one of the principals, told the story of the disturbance, with the assistance of Mr. Shropshire, who is his friend. The third man listened judicially, and broke in at times to pull the loose ends of narrative together and prevent confusion.

It appeared from the story of Mr. Carson and Mr. Shropshire that the disturbing circumstances began on Friday last with the arrest of Mr. Carson at the suit of John M. Hardy, also a member of the Southern colony. Mr. Hardy seeks to recover $1,500 from Mr. Carson, alleging that the latter obtained that amount of money from him in exchange for stock that was almost worthless, but which Mr. Carson, he says, persuaded him was worth par. Mr. Hardy alleges that Mr. Carson knew the stock was almost worthless, and in order to sell it made statements which he knew were untrue. Mr. Hardy produced an affidavit from Heth Lorton, formerly Auditor of the company issuing the stock in question. In his affidavit Mr. Lorton makes it appear that Mr. Carson had misrepresented the value of the stock when he sold it to Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Carson was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail till Charles Broadway Rouss gave bail for him in the sum of $1,500. The order of arrest was signed by Justice Van Wyck of the City Court. The case is not on the calendar as yet.

"It was dreadful," said Mr. Carson yesterday. "The papers spoke of me as 'the prisoner.' The news of my arrest was copied all over the country, and was sent to my home. Dreadful, especially, Sir!"

"Let me tell you how it all came about," said Mr. Shropshire, taking up the story. "There was an express company in this city known as the Eastern Dispatch and Delivery Company. It did business at 434 Broome Street, and had horses, wagons, and other property valued at $29,000. It lost money and was going out of business, and Mr. Carson, with R. L. Harrison and Benjamin F. Watkins, had an idea, and thought they saw a great chance. They thought they would go into the express business and use the fast freight trains and compete with the express companies that attach their own cars to passenger trains. They are all Southern gentlemen, Sir, and it was a good idea. There was a 'big money' in it if the idea worked, and it did work for a time.

"Carson, Harrison & Watkins got property worth $29,000 for $8,500. They thought they had a 'cinch,' and they organized the Inter-State Express Company. Organization took place on Feb. 8, 1893. Mr. Hardy understood about the scheme and wanted to get into it. He tried hard to get in and had difficulty because the company was not letting in every Tom, Dick, and Harry. Mr. Carson's bill of health from a suspected port, full information is not given, and the medical officer is necessarily in doubt. Again, the Marine Hospital service may, at times, receive by cable information concerning an infected port which is subsequent to that in the bill of health or the weekly statement issued by the Hospital Service.

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Trask came of a good family, and his parents spent thousands of dollars trying to save him from disgrace.

That failed, and then there was nothing left.

"Mr. Hardy played a game with other gentlemen, Sir. All lost their stakes, Sir, and now he wants his money back. The Southern colony is much agitated over this matter, Sir."

ADELPHI COLLEGE OF BROOKLYN.

Effect of the Change on the Present and Future Students.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York at their meeting in Albany Wednesday granted the application of the Trustees and Faculty of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn for the power to confer the usual collegiate degrees upon students completing the college course. The name of the new corporation is to be "Adelphi College."

The Adelphi College, by its new charter, will offer to its present pupils, enrolled as members of either of the two highest classes in its collegiate department, the option of remaining as they are, in course for the usual academy diploma, or of changing their class name to freshman or sophomore. Pupils who accept the latter alternative will thus become at once undergraduate members of Adelphi College. At the end of the usual college course, which involves two years of study beyond the present senior year, they may receive the bachelor's degree, to which their course of study entitles them.

The kindergarten, primary, and grammar grades of the academy will remain intact, as will also the collegiate department, the training course for kindergarten teachers, and the art school, and the diploma of the academy will still be awarded to those who come up to the requisite standard. The Adelphi will, therefore, represent a complete school and college curriculum in one group of buildings, working harmoniously under one educational policy.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Money for School Purposes—Much Asphalt Work Proposed.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office. It appropriated $27,000 for the purchase of a schoolhouse site to make an addition to Grammar School No. 8, in West Nineteenth Street.

For additional lots on Catharine Street for the Wakefield School $4,000 was appropriated, and $8,600 for a strip of land to be added to the site of the new city college.

Controller Fitch was authorized to ask the heads of the various city departments for estimates of expenses of their departments for 1897 on or before Sept. 7.

The Park Department asked for $9,000 for repairing walks and entrances of Central Park. The request was referred to the Controller.

Sheriff Tamsen reported that he had cut down the salary of Clerk McCormack from $2,500 to $2,000 on account of the transfer of the service of jury notices to the Commissioner of Jurors. He had increased the pay of the Law Clerk from $1,600 to $2,100.

The Commissioner of Public Works, C. H. T. Collis, submitted a list of streets that he proposed asphalting. The aggregate amount of asphalt was estimated at 203,640 square yards, and the total cost at $661,830. This was referred to the Controller.

BLAMES THE CONTRACTOR.

Superintendent Snyder on the Condition of School Building No. 37.

The stories published yesterday concerning the unsafe condition of Grammar School No. 37, caused Charles B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, to say:

"The walls of Grammar School No. 37 were not unsafe until the present contractor made them so. The specifications call for the proper shoring of all walls adjacent to any excavation or where repairing may be going on, and this had not been done.

"The plans were approved last year, and the specifications were prepared in January. The front wall bulged when it was 'green,' otherwise it would have been cracked. The specifications show that an iron staircase is to be built from the cellar up, and steel girders will be placed at every floor and pass through the front wall and hold it in position.

"The trouble with the rear walls is the lack of proper care and protection on the part of the contractor. I have called upon the Building Department to watch the work, and it will be done according to the specifications, thereby avoiding all danger."

Sent Aid to St. Louis Sufferers.

Mayor Strong has received a letter from Mayor H. F. Bader of East St. Louis acknowledging the receipt of $25 sent for the relief of the sick and poor of that city by the Lena Aid Society of New-York, and another letter from the Secretary of the Tornado Relief Association of East St. Louis acknowledging receipt of $25 sent by the same society to aid the sufferers.

Failed to Declare Dutiable Goods.

August Spitzbarth of St. Louis arrived here from Europe on the steamship Aller last Tuesday. He declared to the Custom House Inspectors that he had no dutiable goods with him. The officers insisted on seeing the contents of Mr. Spitzbarth's pockets. They found six new watches, four gold chains, and three penknives, which they seized for non-payment of duty.

POLICE TO TAKE A HAND

WILL LOOK INTO THE OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE SIDEWALKS.

What Commissioner Roosevelt Says About the Violation of the Law and the Manner of Dealing with Offenders—Some Interesting Facts About Privileges to Market Men—The Attitude of the Board of Aldermen and Their Authority.

Sidewalk obstructions are now to receive the attention of the police. Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt said yesterday that he had referred the pictorial description of the wholesale grocery, produce, and market district printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday to Chief Conlin for a full report.

He expects to hear from the Chief within a few days. The matter will then be laid before the Commissioners, with a view to action.

On Capt. Adam A. Cross of the Fifth Precinct the assignment of inspecting many of the nuisances will probably fall, since his precinct covers much of the obstructed territory, as illustrated. Mr. Roosevelt's instructions and Chief Conlin's orders will call for the facts.

"Most of the illustrations in THE TIMES," Commissioner Roosevelt said, "certainly showed obstructions. Merchants must understand that the law cannot be persistently violated. The illustration at Claflin's seemed to me out of place in that company, because a passage was open in that picture, and truckmen were engaged in removing the boxes. I could not see in the picture an unreasonable use of the sidewalk. We have had trouble with obstructions in the dry goods district. If no house was a great offender than Claflin's, our work would be much easier than it is. As I understand it, the ordinances permit trucks to back across the sidewalk for unloading, but of course the work should be done quickly and not constitute a permanent obstruction."

Reminded that the quotations from the courts in THE NEW-YORK TIMES had shown that ordinances could not stand against the law, and that there was absolutely no warrant in law or ordinance for the construction of platforms over the sidewalks, as has been done throughout the district, Commissioner Roosevelt said:

"Probably that is so. The law is, of course, superior. There will be no dissent from that view here. We will get the facts and act on them. I may say that we have as much trouble with the big merchants as we have with the pushcart men. This specific matter, I hope, will be taken up at our next meeting."

Regarding the use of sidewalks for market men, which Controller Fitch has defended, because it yields revenue to the city, official action within the last year is interesting. The Committee on Markets of the Board of Aldermen, on Dec. 3, 1895, reported on a petition of merchants, storekeepers, residents, and others, in the part of the city in which the Controller resides, that permission be granted to licensed vendors to use Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, and a short distance on the side streets, on Saturday from 3 o'clock until midnight, and just previous to holidays. The purpose was to establish a Saturday market.

The committee said it had been intended to give hearings on the subject, but, in view of the contention that the board could not legally set aside the use of public streets for that purpose, the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott had been asked. His answer was as follows:

"The Board of Aldermen have no power to give such permission. The courts have heretofore decided the questions raised, having special reference to traffic by licensed vendors in the streets."

Mr. Scott referred the committee to the cases of St. John vs. The Mayor, Ely vs. Campbell, O'Reilly vs. The Mayor, and Cohen vs. The Mayor. The committee looked up the references and printed extracts from them in The City Record of Dec. 4.

Acting on the Corporation Counsel's opinion, the committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. In granting this request, the Aldermen instructed the Committee on Law Department to learn what might be done, to remove all doubt in the matter. This action was prompted by the fact that, in spite of decisions, the board had granted privileges similar to those asked for in the Third Avenue petition. Nothing came of the reference, the Committee on Law Department having evidently soon learned that the least said about illegal ordinances and permits the soonest mended.

Since then the Aldermen have let sidewalks alone for market innovations, although the Controller has continued to hire out sidewalk space around Washington Market as if the law approved of that use.

Strictly Alimentary Burglars.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., June 25.—A gang of thieves raided the storerooms in a number of residences at Glen Ridge last night and carried away a wagonload of provisions. The victims of the robberies were Joseph R. Thomas, Charles Campbell, Peter Ernowein, and B. C. Barnum. The thieves are believed to be the same men who have been operating in Glen Ridge and Montclair for several weeks. They never take anything but eatables.

How John Haliburton Delivered His Dispatch.

By William Beatty.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Haliburton is commissioned by the Chancellor of James VII. of Scotland to carry a dispatch to Lord Hunsdon, the representative of Queen Elizabeth of England. Much depends on its safe delivery, and the Chancellor anticipates an effort to intercept it. As Haliburton rides along he is pursued and hailed. He keeps on, however, until his horse casts a shoe. He then has an encounter with his pursuers and defeats them. He learns that their leader is commissioned to obtain Haliburton's dispatch and deliver another one in its place. Haliburton takes his horse and dispatch from him and rides on.

PART II.

"Faith!" he drolled to himself as he went along, "I have not done so badly; the business is more amusing than I hoped for, and, certes, I have come off better than I deserved, for I should have seen to the beast's shoes."

The lameness, however, of his own animal retarded Haliburton more than he had looked for, and, indeed, increased so much that, in a while, he was compelled reluctantly to draw rein and proceed more slowly, and eventually, having an affection for the horse, he felt constrained to go forward at a foot's pace only.

It was certainly disquieting, for the afternoon had waned, and evening itself was growing apace, so that there was every chance that he might be overtaken by darkness before he reached a place of shelter. However, having great faith in his own luck, he kept on, hoping to get to some spot where he might either have his beast shod, or, if that could not be done, where he might leave it till he was free to return. Nor did his good fortune desert him, for presently he came at dusk to a house that was likely to serve his purpose.

It was a solitary place enough, lying in a hollow in the moorland, with never a sign of life about, but when he rode up he found he had chanced on better quarters than appearances had promised. The host, a quiet, decent sort of man, evidently master and servant in one, assured him that he would take every care of his beast; but at the same time he strongly advised Haliburton to remain over night—the country round there, he said, was wild and difficult for travelers, and somewhat dangerous besides. If his man had been about he would have offered him with pleasure as a guide; but, as it happened, he had gone to Berwick the day before. After considering the matter for a while, Haliburton concluded to do as the man suggested. The nights were then at the shortest, and a rest of an hour or so would not be amiss. Were he to go on he might chance to lose his way or founder his horse. There was only one condition that caused him to hesitate, and that was that he might again be stayed either by the fellow he had tricked, or by others; but as that was a remote contingency Haliburton, as we have said, concluded to remain.

But, being a cautious man in the main, he saw to the stabling of the animals himself, bringing the saddles away with him into his own room, when, having partaken of a hearty meal, he thought it well before retiring to see whether his dispatches were safe.

It was a mere matter of form, but forms are indispensable at times, and on such an errand Haliburton felt that he ought to take every precaution. Accordingly, having satisfied himself that his papers were safe, he was about to lie down, when it occurred to him to examine those he had captured.

Strangely enough, while inspecting his find the remembrance of the fellow's words somehow or other flashed across his mind. "I am overmatched," he had said, "but it may not be so always." Despite his sanguine temperament and indifference to danger,

He Came at Dusk to a House that Was Like to Serve His Purpose.

Haliburton could not altogether shake off a feeling of discomfort. For a brief moment he realized what it was to be anxious, and his anxiety was not allayed when he glanced at the packet in his hand, for it was so like his own that when he placed the two side by side he would, had he not known the one on his right to be really his, have been hard put to it to say which was which.

Fearful that he might grow confused between them, he took the precaution to mark one of them at the right-hand top corner with a scratch of his thumbnail; then, consigning both to his adversary's saddle, he laid himself down on the floor, rested his head on it for a pillow, and fell asleep.

His slumber, however, as it proved, was not of long duration, for presently, as it seemed to Haliburton, he awoke to find himself at the mercy of the man he had so lately tricked. The fellow was standing over him, pistol in hand, apparently undecided what to do.

With a bound Haliburton made to rise, but to his dismay he only rolled over like a log. He was tied hand and foot.

"Well, friend," said the man, and the prisoner could see, even in the dim light that flickered from the small lamp on the table, the smile of satisfaction on his face. "Well, friend," said he, coolly replacing his weapon in his belt, "ye see I was in the right; the wheel is ever on the turn; it was I then, it is you now. Ye forgot the other horse, John Haliburton, and that has undone you."

Having said so much, without more ado he dragged his saddle from below Haliburton's head, laid it on the table, lifted up the flaps, and thrust his hand within.

"Aha! both!" he chuckled. "Well, Sir," said he, "I will be responsible for your papers as well as—" but at this point his voice faltered, then trailed off into silence, a troubled look came into his face, and he peered down at the two packets, holding them close to the lamp the better to distinguish them.

"Malediction!" he muttered, peering more closely at them, completely at a loss to know his own.

"Marry, Sir!" sneered John Haliburton, after a long pause, during which his opponent had been engaged with bended brows examining the packets, unable to hide the discomposure he was thrown into; "ye seem in no great haste. Bethink ye the wheel is aye turning?"

"Let it! Howe'er it turns it will never serve your turn," growled the other, angrily. "The beast ye rode is lame, and when I go I will ride my own, and take the sound one with me. There is no great haste."

"I might come by another," taunted Haliburton.

"I think that not likely," returned the other, uncertainly, his attention divided between Haliburton and the packets; "the man keeps none, but I see no reason why I should not be assured of ye," he added, gloomily.

"Tush," said Haliburton, laughing. "Ye will not."

"What hinders me?"

"Ma fo! a good reason."

"And that is—?"

"Because ye ken not which of these is yours," laughed Haliburton, nodding his head in the direction of the packets.

"Which means, I take it, that you do," retorted the other, quickly.

"You may take it so, if it please you," answered Haliburton, with an assumption of indifference that evidently disconcerted the man for a moment.

"Well, I do take it so, but if ye think that I am balked ye are out, for I will go forward all the same and deliver the dispatches to Hunsdon."

Haliburton shook his head unbelievingly.

"Aye, faith will I!" asseverated the other, thinking he had gained an advantage.

"What, both?" queried Haliburton, lifting his brows.

"Aye, both," returned the man, doggedly.

"Marry!" said Haliburton, "that may be good policy, but I doubt if it would serve your turn."

"I would fain ken why?"

"Why? Why, thus: Hunsdon is no fool, and even if he be Cecil is none. Which, now, of these tway dispatches, my friend, think you is Hunsdon likely to act on?"

"Faith, mine," answered the man at the table, "mine, of which I ken the tenor. When he has learnt their contents, I will advise him which is mine, and tell him that it supersedes yours. Bah, man! when I explain that, having overtaken you and had your dispatches, the tway being so much alike, I was forced by the accident of their coming together to deliver both, as I was unable to say which was which, he cannot help himself."

"Ah," said Haliburton nonchalantly, "well, ye have the advantage of me so far as the knowledge of the contents goes, but yet I doubt, having an inkling of what my own was meant for, I doubt if he will answer your expectations."

"And why not, Sir?"

"Why, certes, because he is, as I said, no fool. I am no diplomat, but if Hunsdon use not the one that will further the end his mistress has in view, and what that is ye doubtless ken, then, marry! he kens not his business."

As Haliburton had calculated, that stroke finished the business. At any rate, whether or no the man had really contemplated acting as he had said, his next words proclaimed that he had abandoned the idea.

"Well, Sir," said he, "diplomat or no, ye play a close game. It would seem, then, that neither of the packets is to reach

"Well, Friend . . . Ye See I Was in the Right."

his hands, for you cannot, and I may not, use them."

"There seems no outgate," rejoined Haliburton.

Then for a space there was a silence that was only broken by the breathing of the two men, the man at the table busy racking his brain to come at some means of overreaching his opponent, Haliburton wondering what his plan might be.

"Ye said that yours was marked, I think," said the man, sharply, at length, breaking the stillness, darting as he spoke a keen glance at Haliburton.

"Nay, I said not so," returned that person, imperturbably; "you hinted that I kenned yours, and I answered you that ye might take it so if it pleased you."

Having said which John Haliburton leaned his back against the wall and watched his rival with a smile of amusement as he scrutinized the packets each in turn, back and front, but only once again to recognize that he was discomfited.

"Come, Sir," said the man, looking up, as if he had formed a resolution, "this is trifling. One of us must reach Hunsdon—we cannot bide here till the crack of doom."

Haliburton nodded. "Will,"

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TRADING IN SUGAR STILL THE SPECULATIVE FEATURE.

A Further Break of Two Points After Transactions of Over One Hundred Thousand Shares—The General Market Very Inactive—Arbitrage Trading on London's Account—Further Weakness in Foreign Exchange.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The speculation in Sugar again overshadowed everything else in the stock market, the transactions in it numbering 105,019, shares, while only 76,000 shares were done in all other issues. Its opening price was 115½, and that proved to be the highest of the day. From that figure it declined to 113, rallied to 114¼ in the last hour, and closed at 113⅛, a net loss of 1⅞ points. There were no developments concerning the property, and the fluctuations were due entirely to speculative manipulation.

London bought a few stocks in the early trading on arbitrage account, the difference between the two markets making the transactions profitable. The disposition of local traders was to sell stocks, but the market was so narrow that little was done. Late in the day there was a fractional rally, and at the close prices with few exceptions were only slightly below yesterday's figures. The coal stocks were strong, Jersey Central on sales of 1,300 shares and Delaware and Hudson on sales of 900 shares, each advancing 1⅞ points. Reading was fairly active, but closed unchanged. The Grangers lost minor fractions. The industrials, excepting General Electric, which gained ¾, were either unchanged or fractionally down.

A feature of the day was the weakness of foreign exchange, actual sales falling well below the gold-shipping point. Rates, however, rallied slightly in the afternoon. It seems assured that there will be no gold shipments this week. There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, however, $100,000 gold for shipment to Canada. The price of silver certificates was advanced to 70 about midday, but it declined to 69½ later on. It seems that the price of bullion in London makes it more profitable to bullion dealers to buy the metal in that city than to ship it from this side at prevailing quotations here, and that shipments are likely to be considerably curtailed until there is an adjustment of the differences between the two markets.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@5½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,214,742; balances, $6,041,536; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $611,615.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ¾@13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¾@69¾. There were sales of 195,000 ounces at 70@69½@69¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 69¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$40,613,890
Imports for same period	19,404,021
Net exports	$21,209,869
Net exports to date, 1895	11,657,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,230,838
Net exports to date, 1893	63,327,622

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—7@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $5,000 fives, registered, at 113; $5,000 do, coupon, at 113, and $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 117¼@117½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	94¾	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	109
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	117	117¼
4s, c., 1925	117	117¼
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	..	100½
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1895	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	312	Lincoln National	750
Amer. Exchange	168	Manhattan	207
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	130	Mercantile	160
Central National	120	Merchants'	132
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	410
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	125	National Union	202½
Commerce	200	New-York	285
Continental	132	New-York County	600
Corn Exchange	280	National Bank of North America	180
East River	125	Park	280
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Republic	146
First, Nat. of S. I.	110	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	96
Gallatin National	295	State of New-York	105½
German American	112	U. S. National	175
Hanover	310	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	110
Irving	140		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being first mortgage sinking fund bonds Nos 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid on the first day of August next.

—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid by the Dry Dock Savings Institution to depositors, for the six months ending June 30, on all sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of that amount up to $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. Interest payable on and after July 20.

—The interest maturing July 1 on $18,633,800 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at the office of Latham, Alexander & Co., fiscal agents of the State of Tennessee, or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on June 29, without rebate.

—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 1, to stockholders of record June 30, at which date the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened July 16.

—Coupons due July 1 from the first mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company.

—The Michigan Central Railroad has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 1, to stockholders of record June 30. Transfer books will close on the latter date, and reopen July 16.

—Canada Southern Railway has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will be closed June 30, and reopen July 16.

—The Washington Trust Company has been appointed by the Supreme Court as a designated depository for all funds or moneys paid in the court.

—The coupons of the bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing July 1 will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

—The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable July 1.

—The Mechanics' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after July 1.

—The East River National Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after July 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	–1	53¾	54¼	100
*American Sugar Refineries	115½	115½	113	113½	–1½	113⅜	113½	105,019
*American Sugar Refineries pf	102	102	101¾	101¾	–⅜	101½	101¾	431
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	..	91	94	75
American Tobacco	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	–½	65½	65¾	940
Ann Arbor	9	9	9	9	..	8	10	100
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13¾	–⅜	13¾	14	8,305
Atch., T. & S. F. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	–⅜	20⅜	21½	370
Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	–⅛	18¾	19	100
*Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	+⅛	2¼	2¾	1,900
Brooklyn Union Gas	93	93	93	93	..	94	95	210
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	+¾	50¼	51	200
Canadian Pacific	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	..	60¾	61	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅛	15¼	15½	200
Chicago Great Western	7	7	7	7	–⅛	7⅛	8	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	..	41	43	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66½	66¾	66⅝	66½	–¼	66⅝	66⅞	1,460
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	77½	76¾	77⅛	–⅜	77⅛	77¼	9,125
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	–⅜	102½	103	210
Chicago & Northwestern pf	150	150	150	150	..	148	..	..
C., M. & St. Paul	77¾	77¾	76⅞	77⅛	–⅜	77⅛	77¼	13,990
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	69½	69½	68¾	69⅛	–½	69⅛	69¾	2,600
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	..	32	33	5
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1	1	1	1	–¼	..	1½	300
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T.	15¼	16¼	15	16¼	+1	16	17	500
Columbus, Hock. Val. & T. pf	55¼	55¼	53¼	53¼	–1¼	56	60	128
Consolidated Gas Company	158	158	158	158	..	158	159½	903
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	127¾	125¼	127⅜	+1⅝	126	128	900
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	..	47½	48	200
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	16	16	15¾	16	..	15⅞	16	830
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96⅞	96⅞	96	96	..	..	..	150
Erie 1st pf	30½	31	30	31	–¼	30½	31	900
General Electric	30½	31	30	31	+¾	31	32	100
Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	–2	93	94½	100
Iowa Central pf	32	32	32	32	..	32	34	50
Laclede Gas	22	22	22¼	21½	–½	21½	22½	900
Laclede Gas pf	78	78	78	78	–2½	80	82	150
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	–⅛	18	19	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	+⅛	70	70¾	165
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	–1¼	150½	153	100
Louisville & Nashville	50½	50½	49¾	50	–¼	49¾	50	5,225
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛	9	9	100
Manhattan Con	103	103	101¾	102⅝	..	102¾	102⅞	820
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	–⅛	96	98	120
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	46	46	46	46	–¾	46	48	100
Minnesota Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	..	62¼	66½	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	..	11	12	10
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	23½	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	–⅛	24¼	24⅝	605
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¼	22¾	23¼	–¼	23⅛	23¼	1,730
*National Lead Co	25	25	25	25	..	23¾	24	5
*National Lead Co. pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	–¼	87	89½	120
National Linseed Oil	20	20	19	19	–2	17½	19	200
New-England	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½	39	45	100
New-Jersey Central	106	107¾	106	107⅜	+1⅝	107½	107¾	1,329
New-York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	..	97	97½	18
N. Y., Susquehanna & West.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	8½	9	200
Norfolk & West. 2d in. pd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	–1⅛	9	10	200
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..	5⅛	5⅝	100
North. Pacific 1st in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4½	4⅝	3,972
North. Pacific pf. 1st in. pd.	14	14½	14	14½	+¼	14⅜	14⅝	300
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14	14	–¼	14	14⅝	420
Pacific Mail	24⅛	24¼	24	24	–1	24	24½	320
Phila. & Read. 2d in. pd.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	..	15¼	15⅝	7,385
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..	53	56½	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	100	100	100	100	..	155	159	11
Southern Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅝	19	+¼	18½	19¼	300
Southern Railway pf	28¼	28¼	27½	27¾	–½	27¾	28	1,185
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23¾	23¾	23	23½	..	23⅜	23½	1,950
Texas Pacific Land Trust	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+⅜	..	..	120
Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..	7⅜	7½	5
U. S. Cordage pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	10¼	10½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd	20½	20½	20½	20½	..	20¼	21	200
U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	..	40	42	75
U. S. Leather pf	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅝	+⅛	60⅝	60⅞	1,010
U. S. Rubber	18	18	18	18	+⅛	17½	18⅜	100
U. S. Rubber pf	78	79	78	78	+⅛	78¾	79	641
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	..	16⅝	16⅞	650
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	98	..	96	100	50
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	83¾	84	–½	84	84¼	2,161
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9½	9	9¼	–⅛	9⅛	9⅜	2,000
Total sales								181,109

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales
Bunion cts	70	70	69½	69¾	– ⅛	69¾	69¾	195,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & Santa Fé gen 4s	79	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	94¼
26,000	79	5,000	94
1,500	78⅜	Oregon Impt 1st	
15,000	78⅜	2000	85
Adjustment 4s	40¼	1,000	84
2,000	40¼	1,000	83½
9,000	40⅜	1,000s3	83½
2,000	40½	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	12
2,000	40⅜	3,000	12
Baltimore & O 5s, 1885-1925		1,000s20F	12
		Trust Co Certfs	
21,000	93½	5,000	11⅜
Brooklyn Rp Tr 6s	105	6,000	12⅛
6,000	79½	20,000	12⅜
Brooklyn-Union Gas 5s		10,000	12½
10,000	103⅞	Ore Short Line 6s	
1,000	107	1,000	113½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Trust Co Certfs	
12,000	99½	5,000	112⅜
Canada Southern 2d		7,000	112
5,000	106	Ore S L & U N Con	
Cen of N J Gen 5s		Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	120	10,000	66½
Cen Pac 6s, 1896		10,000	66
10,000	103¼	Penn R R Real Es 4s	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		1,000	108
3,000	107⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		1,000	75
4,000	129⅞	Phil & Read 1st Pf Inc	
16,000	120	Trust Co Certfs	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		2d Installment Pd	
1,000	101¼	10,000	34
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		10,000s8	34
5,000	98	2d Pf Inc Trust	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Tr Co Certfs		Co Certfs, 2d Instal pd	
10,000	48	10,000	21¾
Chi, Ind & Ir 1st 5s		5,000	21¾
5,000	108	Phil & Read Gen 4s Tr Co Certfs Stm Asmd	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		20,000	79¾
2,000	85	Pitts & West 1st	
7,000	85½	5,000	76
2,000	86½	Rio Grande Wn 1st	
3,000	86½	3,000	76⅝
2,000	85½	St Jo & Grand Island Inc, Coup Off	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		10,000	3
9,000	91¾	St L & Iron Mt 6s	
East Tenn Reorg lien 4-5s		13,000	74
16,000	91¼	3,000	76
14,000	91	St L & S Fé G M 5s	
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		12,000	95
1,000	65½	St L & S Fé G M 6s	
Erie 2d Mortgage		2,000	105½
2,000	105½	St L & S Fé G M 6s	
Gal, Har'& San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		1,000	113¾
5,000	90⅝	St L & San Fran 2d Class B	
7,000	91	1,000	116
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		St L Southw 1st	
1,000	69	2,000	68½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		San A & Ar Pass 4s	
3,000	92½	1,000	57
Lake E & W 1st 5s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
1,000	117⅝	1,000	95
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		So Pac of New Mex 1st	
1,000	102⅜	10,000	105¼
2,000	103	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Lehigh & W-B Con As		5,000	93¼
2,000	102⅞	5,000	93¼
Long Island G M 4s		5,000	93¼
1,000	94	2,000	93¼
Louisville & Nashv, N O & Mob 1st		Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s	
5,000	119	14,000	105
Louis ville & Nashv Un Gold 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	70	40,000	85
Metropolitan Elev 1st		6,000	85¼
5,000	120¾	4,000	85⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Mo Riv 6s		1,000	85½
10,000	110¼	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
15,000	110¼	6,000s3	20⅞
Third Av 1st 5s		1,000	21
5,000s3	122½	4,000	21¼
Tol & O C 5s Wn Div		Union Pac 1st '98	
5,000	108	1,000	104¾
Union Pac 1st '98		Union Pac Gold Col Tr Notes Stmpd	
1,000	104¾	1,000	97½
Union Pac Gold Col Tr Notes Stmpd		2,000	98
1,000	97½	U S Leather Cv 6s	
2,000	98	4,000	110¾
U S Leather Cv 6s		U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
4,000	110¾	3,000	35½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st		Virginia Midland M	
3,000	35½	1,000	101
Virginia Midland M		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	101	10,000	106¾
Wabash 1st 5s		Det & Chi Ext	
2,000	106¾	2,000	100
Det & Chi Ext		Wn N Y & Penn Inc	
3,000	100	3,000	13½
Wn N Y & Penn Inc		Wn Un Col Tr 5s	
1,000	13½	1,000	108¼
Wn Un Col Tr 5s		Wheeling & L E 1st	
1,000	108¼	3,000	100
Wheeling & L E 1st		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Tr Co Certfs	
3,000	100	10,000s3	33⅜
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Tr Co Certfs		3,000	33
10,000s3	33⅜		
3,000	33		
Total sales			$774,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.18	.18	.18	.18	2,500
C. & Crip. Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
Hale & Norcross	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Mount Rosa	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Potosi	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Union Con	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Total sales					4,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	55¾	56	55¼	55¾	437,000
Sept. option	57⅛	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞	450,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The local market today was heavy, and at times was given up to long periods of dullness. The traction stocks closed at concessions of ¼ in Union and ½ in Philadelphia. In the industrial group the greater number of stocks were without a sale all day, and the few stocks in which sales were recorded closed unchanged. The room traders confined their attention to Reading and St. Paul, which caused a lack of interest in the general speculative issues. The close was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	18	18½	18	18½
Camden	42	43	42	43¼
Choctaw	6¼	6½	6½	6⅝
Con. Trac. stock	23⅞	24	23½	24
Electric Storage	28¾	29¼	28	29½
Electric Storage pf	30	31	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Hestonville	54	54½	54	54½
Hestonville pf	..	64	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	29½	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	..	52	..
Indianapolis	..	21	21	..
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	..	21	..
Lehigh Navigation	43	43¼	43	43¼
Lehigh Valley	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33½
Met. Traction	106½	107½	106½	107½
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Northern Pacific pf	14½	14½	14	14½
Pennsylvania	52⅜	53	52⅝	52⅞
Penn. Light, H. & P.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	22
Pennsylvania Steel	25	27	25	27
Pennsylvania Steel pf	55	58	55	58
Philadelphia Traction	70¾	71	70⅜	71¼
Philadelphia & Erie	..	18½	..	18½
Reading	7 11-16	7¾	7 11-16	7¾
Union Trac., $10 paid	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅜
United Cos. of N. J	237½	..	237½	..
United Gas Improvement	70¼	70½	70¼	70⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Welsbach	45½	46	45½	46
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2	2¼
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	20	27½
Welsbach Com. pf	..	65	63	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	76	80	76	80
N. J. Con. 5s	..	83	83	83½
Newark Pass. 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104
People's Trac. 6s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74½	74½	74½	74¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	30
American Grocery 1st	20	30
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	50
*American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5⅞	6¼
American Typefounders pf	27	30
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	170½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	..	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
Central & South American Tel	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	..
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	22	23¼
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	..
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Co.	..	⅝
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	..
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92½
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	98½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3	24
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	57
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103½	104¾
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	86½
International Ocean Telegraph	165	..
†Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	40	48
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	92	94
Lawyers' Surety Co.	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Co. pf	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Co.	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	103	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Co.	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Co.	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	..	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	51
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	..	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	36¾	37⅝
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	104
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	92⅜	93½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12½	128
New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	205	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf	77	80
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph 7s. stock	99½	101½
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 1st 5s	99½	85
N. Y. & Penn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 36 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } May 29th, 1896.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, between such holders and the undersigned Committee, and to Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, which has been accepted by the holders of a large amount of all classes of bonds and stock.

Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which Companies is lodged a duplicate Agreement of Reorganization,) or will be mailed to any holder of bonds or stock sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities:

1. First mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds.....$5,000,000
2. Four per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.... 5,000,000
3. Common stock..... 9,000,000

By the terms of the Plan,

First mortgage bondholders receive in cash an amount equal to the coupons on such bonds maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond, and 110 per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new five per cent. bonds, bearing interest from June 1, 1896.

The new first mortgage bonds not set aside for the present firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than the rate of $100,000 par value of bonds per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who pay 12½ per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit, $125 per bond, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new preferred stock, and 75 per cent. thereof in new common stock.

Holders of preferred stock who pay 12½ per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $12.50 per share, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. of par in new common stock.

Holders of common stock who pay 10 per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $10 per share, in four equal installments, as provided in the Plan, receive 10 per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 50 per cent. of par in new common stock.

First Mortgage bonds should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement of October 8, 1895, the certificates held therefor should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896. On making such deposit or exchange the holders will receive in cash an amount equal to the interest coupons thereon maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond.

Consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement, the certificates representing the same should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston, } Committee
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall St., New-York.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } June 8, 1896.

To the Holders of

Oregon Improvement Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 % BONDS.

The undersigned Committee, which was organized in February last for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage Bonds under a Bondholders' protective agreement, recommended the deposit of bonds with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, the terms offered being the result of conferences between the two Committees prior to the publication of the plan.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall St., New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., June 16, 1896.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July, 1896, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices. The company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND "TRAVELERS" CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

MONEY, SILVER, & FINANCE. 8d Edition.
Cowperthwait.
Indorsed by the leading journals of United States.
For Sale Everywhere, 25 cents.
Paper Covers in Gold, Silver, and Green Backs.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreeme: of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New-York, June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1896.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20, 1896, to July 1, 1896.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19th, 1896.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared and is payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer book will be closed until that date, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1, 1896. Transfer books will remain closed until July 6th, proximo.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.

Eighty-sixth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
National Banking Association.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY of New-York, New-York, June 25, 1896.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1896. Transfer books will be closed from date to July 1, 1896, inclusive.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
June 23, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.
93D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST, 1896, FROM THE bonds of the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. will be paid on and after Monday, June 22d, with interest to that date, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York. W. H. LIAMS,
June 20, 1896. Treas'r for the Receivers.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1st, proximo. Transfer books closed until July 2, 1896. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 24, 1896.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896. F. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
New-York, June 23, 1896.

Coupons due July 1, 1896, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
California and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Texas and New-Orleans R. R. 5.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 and 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due July 1, 1896, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Northwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing July 1st on $13,633,800 3 per cent. Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall Street, or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on JUNE 29th, WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
New-York, June 26, 1896.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, June 17th, 1896.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable out of the earnings of tre road for the year ending June 30th, 1896, of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1896. Transfer books will be closed June 30th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 16th at 10 A. M.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 17th June, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of July Next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons due on the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1896, will be paid by the receivers at their office, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record. JOHN SCOTT,
New-York, June 20, 1896. Comptroller to Receivers.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
June 25, 1896.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1896. The transfer books close at 12 M. on Sat., June 27, and reopen July 2, 1896.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., June 17, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, July 16, next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade St., New-York, June 10, 1896.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at the close of business Saturday, June 27th, 1896. The books will be reopened on the opening of business Thursday, July 16th, 1896.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE HOME BANK,
308 West 42d St.,
New-York, June 25, 1896.
17TH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after July 1, 1896. J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, June 23d, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3 per cent.,) payable on and after July 1st, 1896. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 18, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HERETOFORE DOING a general newspaper advertising business at 708 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., and 309 Broadway, New-York, N. Y., under the firm name of REMINGTON BROS., have by mutual agreement dissolved said partnership. The obligations of the partnership previous to dissolution will be discharged by R. R. REMINGTON, who will collect all bills due and to become due, and will continue the business under the same name of REMINGTON BROS., at the same offices in the Cities of Pittsburgh and New-York.

E. P. REMINGTON will continue in the same line of business and from October 1st, 1896, will carry on the same from the above offices.

REMINGTON BROS.
R. R. REMINGTON,
E. P. REMINGTON.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL RAILWAY.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896, for the construction of a cable coal railway. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. A. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., JUNE 29, 1896, for furnishing Forage, Steel, Iron Castings, Coal, Lumber, Hardware Supplies, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Gasoline, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept.

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Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY UNSETTLED MARKETS, WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Grain Influenced by the Weakness West, and Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Moderately Active and Higher—Coffee More Active and Higher with Europe.

While there was an increase in the aggregate business in grain, prices were generally lower, owing to the weakness shown at the West, while the local trading was mostly in the way of switching between July and September, together with some selling for foreign account. Provisions were lower and very quiet, with heavy stocks reported West. Cotton was unsettled and fairly active, closing higher. Coffee was more active at better prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	21¼@ 22
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	33⅞@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.30 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7½@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam.....	4.25 @ 4.30
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13 @ 13¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new...	5 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and declined ⅛@⅜c with the West and on moderate foreign selling, rallied ¼@⅜c on local covering, fell ⅛@⅜c with the West, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a fair speculative trade, mainly in switching between July and September.... Spot was in fair export demand at ⅛c decline, with the close firm; sales, 112,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 104,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 103,802 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,613 bushels; receipts, 7,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 37,066 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with longs realizing, foreign houses selling, and the West lower....Spot was ⅛c lower and quiet, closing firm; sales, 73,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms, and 25,000 bushels No. 2 white, to the trade, at 36c, delivered, to arrive....Receipts, 48,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 81,449 bushels....Clearances hence, 125,203 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,045 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and closed weak at ⅛c decline, following the West....Spot were steady, and in fair demand for export account, with sales of 100,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, and 130,000 bushels No 2 white, clipped, cost, insurance, and freight, on private terms....Sales, 155,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23½c; No. 3 white at 22¼@22⅝c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c, with 55,000 bushels for export at 24½@24¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½@22c, with 55,000 bushels for export at 23@23⅝c, free on board, afloat; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 white, 21¾@22¼c; track white, 23@27c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 102,000 bushels; exports, 220,521 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	.....			62⅝
July	1,015,000	62 5-16@	62 9-16	62⅝
September	2,075,000	62¾@	63¼	62⅞
December	385,000	64½@	64¾	64⅝
Total.....	3,475,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	.....	@..		33⅞
July	60,000	33¾@..		33⅞
September	130,000	34¾@	34¾	34⅝
October	10,000	35¼@	35¼	35⅛
Total.....	200,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
July	60,000	20¾@	21	20¾
September	30,000	20¾@	21 1-16	20¾
Total.....	90,000			

FLOUR—Demand very moderate and prices generally weak. Sales, 8,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,500 bbls patents and 3,375 bbls clears, at quotations: 1,900 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.40, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.90, and 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.20.... Arrivals, 6,425 bbls and 7,748 sacks; exports, 2,086 bbls and 22,727 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 54,597 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38@39c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@55c; middlings, 60c; sharps, 65c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a sale made late on Wednesday of 500 bbls prime yellow at 25c. That price was held and was considered the market when the oil was wanted. But demands were very slack and the situation in a general way was dull. Crude nominal, Crude, in barrels, at 20@21c, as to quality. White oil at 27@28c. ....LINSEED was at steady prices; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was dull at 43@44c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 25.—Oil closed at 113, the only quotation; Standard's price, 115.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was further depression and declines in prices of 7½@10c for pork, 7½@10 points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon, under the steadily increasing stocks at the West, moderate export demands, and slow speculation. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head. The week's packing was 375,000 head; same time last year, 260,000 head.

LARD—Touched the lowest figures yesterday under the large stocks at the West and spiritless trading, with 7@10 points decline, where June closed at 3.97½c nominal; July was at 4.05c down to and closing at 3.97½c bid; September at 4.12½@4.20c, closing at 4.12½c; October at 4.20@4.25c, closing at 4.20c asked; January closed at 4.45c nominal. Here there was a dull trading, with cash at 4.25c bid and 4.30c asked; Tank lots at 3.95c; July option nominal at 4.25c; city steam had 3.75c bid, while 4c was asked; refined was easier and dull; continent at 4.50c; South American at 4.45c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.10c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The trading here was unimportant, while prices were unsettled and favoring buyers. The West was down 7½@10c and slow, with June closing at $7.05 nominal; July was at $7.02½@$7.10, closing at $7.05; September at $7.20@$7.27½, closing at $7.20 bid; October at $7.15@$7.17½, closing at $7.15 asked; January at $7.90 nominal. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was slow and in small lines; prices were held steadily.... City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 8¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c.

BACON—Dealings in short ribs at the West were small, with declines of 5 to 7½ points in prices, where June closed at 3.67½c nominal; July was at 3.67½@3.70c, closing at 3.67½c; September at 3.82½@3.87½c, closing at 3.82½@3.85c; October at 3.87½@3.92½c, closing at 3.87½@3.90c; January closed at 3.97½@4c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Continued slow and easy in price; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were up again ⅛c, with fair demand ....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¼c; pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 61,885 head; same time last year, 42,070 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; active; light average steadier; heavy average weak; $2.80@$3.50; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $2.75@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,341 head; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.35. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.15. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,035 head; $2.90@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.45.

TALLOW—One sale of 75 hhds city was made at 3⅜c; this made a market price for the taking in of the usual contract lots for Thursday, which amounted to 175 hhds more; therefore it was a 3⅜c market, whatever higher price was asked by the largest holders, whose views were influenced by possibilities only of future wants for export. Country-made was taken in lots to the amount of 100,000 lb at 3⅜@3½c, as to quality. At the West sales of 500 tcs prime packers' at 3½c; also 90,000 lb packers' at private rate at 2 5-16c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine the pressers talked 4¾c, but it was more because they had practically no important lots to sell for near delivery; the situation was weak, so far as bidding was concerned, with the lard refiners not inclined to pay over 4¼c; there were reports that there had been some speculative selling, possibly resales, for July delivery, at or close to the inside price, but nothing definite; as a trading price, 4½c would have been probably outside for near deliveries, although at out of town points more money was made, and 4¾c. For lard Chicago has declined to 4¾c, with small sales at that. Stearine is dull and nominal; market at 5c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and closed barely steady at 10@20 points advance, through local bidding and following the European markets. Havre was steady at ⅛@1f advance, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices to aprenig advance. Spot Rio steadier and quiet at 15@15½c for No. 7. Sales—500 bags No. 7, at 13.25c; 700 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11.50 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 11.05c; December, 250 bags at 10.10c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 11.75c; 750 bags at 11.70c; August, 1,000 bags at 11.10c; September, 500 bags at 10.65; 1,000 bags at 10.70c, 1,000 bags at 10.65c; October, 250 bags at 10.35c; November, 750 bags at 10.20c; December, 250 bags at 10.10c; 1,000 bags at 10.15c; March, 250 bags at 10.00c; May, 1,000 bags at 9.90c; total, 8,250 bags. Exchange—80 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for September. Total for day, 9,750 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.00@10.10c; February, 9.95@10.05c; March, 9.95@10.00c; April, 9.90@10.00c; May, 9.85@9.95c; June, 11.90@12.10c; July, 11.60@11.65c; August, 11.10@11.15c; September, 10.60@10.70c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.10@10.20c.

COTTON.

Contracts were inactive early in the day and tended to weakness, with a better feeling at the close, and prices 4@6 points higher, owing to freer local buying. Spot was ⅛c lower and very quiet. Sales, 61 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7½c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.21@7.22	.....	.....	.....
July	7.19@7.20	7.20	7.12	7,200
August	7.22@

NORMAL COLLEGE DEGREES

YOUNG WOMEN MADE BACHELORS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Many Graduates Also Get Licenses to Teach—Prizes for Proficiency and for Essays on Colonial History—Miss Louise H. Krusi the Salutatorian, and Miss Anna L. Mix the Valedictorian—Addresses by the Mayor and Mr. Maclay.

Three hundred and fifty pretty young women, each dressed in white and carrying bouquets of the class flower, the Marguerite, received degrees or diplomas at the twenty-seventh annual commencement of the Normal College yesterday.

The hall of the college was prettily decorated with Marguerites and palms, and from the gallery swung garlands of oak leaves festooned about the National flag. Upon the stage were Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the College; Mayor Strong, Robert Maclay, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college; Charles B. Hubbell, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Daniel E. McSweeney, Charles C. Wehrum, William H. Hurlbut, William J. Van Arsdale, the Rev. Dr. Bjerring, and representatives of the Society of Colonial Dames.

The exercises began with the singing of a chorus entitled: "Under all the Treetops is Rest," by the graduating class. This was followed by Scriptural reading by Rev. Dr. Bjerring. Next came a violin solo, well executed, by Miss Ethel Mayer.

Miss Louise H. Krusi delivered the salutatory address, which was followed by a chorus, entitled "I Will Not Reason Why I Love."

President Hunter then introduced President Robert Maclay of the Board of Education, who made an address. Mr. Maclay spoke upon the rapidity with which woman has taken hold of business and professional matters on an equality with man, but argued that they should never lose sight of the position at home which they alone can attain.

Mayor Strong said he always accepted invitations to gatherings of women in preference to those of men. He warned the girls to look out for their sweethearts, as they can control them now much better than after marriage.

Miss Annie Baer read an essay on "The Relation of Education to Government," and Miss Etta Sporborg Cohen read one on "Bryant as an American Nature Poet."

Miss Olga N. Bjerring read an essay on "The True Object of the Teaching of History," and was followed by Miss Josephine Helene Braun, who won the first prize of $50 and a silver medal, given by the Society of Colonial Dames for the best composition on Colonial history. Her subject was "New-York, and Causes of the Revolution."

After music and quotations Superintendent John Jasper awarded the licenses to teach and President Hunter the degrees. Mr. Hubbell awarded the prizes, after which Anna Lee Mix delivered the valedictory.

The prizes were as follows:

Ottendorfer Gold Medal, for Proficiency in German—Louise Hedwig Krusi; Ottendorfer Silver Medal, for Greatest Progress in German—Aimee Baer.

Kelly Silver Medal, for Methods of Teaching—Josephine M. Chudoba; Kelly Bronze Medal, for Methods of Teaching—Mary A. Brower.

Kunz Gold Medal, for Natural Science—Aimee Baer.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal, for Latin—Aimee Baer.

Henry Maillard Prize, (Gold Watch,) for Proficiency in French—Cora Cook.

Wood Memorial Prize, ($40 in Gold,) for Greatest Progress in French—Sybilla Metz.

Dr. Lyon Gold Medal, for Physiology, (Gold Watch,) for English Literature—Sybilla Metz.

William Steinway Prize, ($75 in Gold,) for Proficiency in German—A. Emily Kurzi; Steinway Prize, ($75 in Gold,) for Greatest Progress in German—Ellen De Koster.

Frederic R. Coudert Prize, (Gold Watch,) for Proficiency in French—Ellen B. Hewitt.

Joseph Thoron Prize, ($40 in Gold,) for Greatest Progress in French—Annetta Castelli.

Commissioner Henry A. Rogers Prize, ($50 in Gold,) for Latin—Ellen Blanford Hewitt.

Prize in Memory of Adolph L. Sanger, (Books to the Value of Valedictorian)—Anna Lee Mix.

Libbie Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, for Progress in Music—Aimee Baer.

Herman Ridder German Composition Prize, ($40 in Gold)—Madaleine Kaempfert.

Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum Prize, ($25 in Gold,) Best Essay on Patriotism—Anna Lee Mix.

Prizes by the Society of Colonial Dames, for the Best Compositions on Colonial History—First, $50 and a silver medal, Josephine Helene Braun; second, $30 and a silver medal, Catalina C. V. Paez; third, $20 and a silver medal, Ellen De Koster.

The degree of B. A. was conferred upon the following young women of the academic department:

Class A C5—Marie Louise Ackerman, Clarissa May Barry, C. Birdie Berliner, L. Bell Berliner, Katherine Rogers Bradford, Josephine Helene Braun, Daisy Clark, Etta Sporborg Cohen, Frances Stanton Cumming, Dorothy Camilla Dresler, Lillie Epstein, Isabelle Berkeley Finlay, Emily Fleischmann, Emily Germaine Fletcher, Florence Evelyn Frank, Zipporah Josephine Freund, Sarah Augusta Gale, Elsie Goldberg, Marie Grund, Mabel Harry, Grace Eleanor Hatfield, Nora Regina Heidelberg, Henrietta Sachs Kalisker, Blanche Klein, Rita Klein, Lucie Pinckney Lodge, Elsie Claribel Mellus, Daisy S. Millus, Florence Miller, Anna Lee Mix, Florence Louise Patterson, Antoinette Ruby, Elizabeth Sanial, Alma Dora Schwab, Linda Steinberg, Florence Martha Strecker, Lulu Wuxelbaum, Florence Weller, Frieda Isabelle Westerfield, Florence Emma White, and Margaret Chester Wood.

Class B C5—Mamie Zittella Abell, Georgiana Arrowsmith, Harriette Woods Baker, Augusta Baussmann, Olga Nicolaiewna Boutelle, Anna O. Crawford, Ellen De Koster, Marie E. Donovan, Agnes Downey, Marion S. Duncan, Florentine M. Fuld, Kate Ganzenmueller, Lucy Easton Gilbert, Agnes Margaret Hallock, Grace Florence Heron, Ellen Blanford Hewitt, Annie M. Hinkel, Henrietta M. Hoburg, Elizabeth Theresa Hoepfner, Florence Louise Jeroloman, Jennie Kelby, Ella Wood Knowles, Emily A. Kurzi, Selma J. Levy, Elsie Lewenstein, Carrie Martin, Ella Mayer, Marion Earle Mayhew, Georgiana Elizabeth Montgomery, Anna Mooney, Grace Cummings Pollock, Lillian Nora Radie, Renata Remy, Mary Matilda Roussel, Louise Schwegler, Frieda Senner, Rebecca Schulman, Marguerite Amelia Speckel, Mabel Towner, Lucy Vaupel, Georgia W. Wemyss, and Katherine Winterburn.

The degree of B. S. was conferred upon the following young women:

Grace B. Beach, Julia R. S. Chellborg, D. Jean Conklin, Anna C. Gundlach, Harriet Hopkins Keith, Elizabeth McJ. Tyng, and Louisa Margaret Webster.

The graduates of the Normal Department were:

Class A4—Evangeline De Aguero, Catharine D. Atkins, Engeline R. Barrett, Ernestine Benedict, Anna Bermingham, Clarrie Bretzfelder, Stella Buckey, Cora Cook, Louise G. Craig, Olga A. Dudek, Ann H. Duffy, Catharine C. Dugan, A. Estelle Egbert, Caroline E. Felt, Ellen R. Fenton, Catherine G. Gaffney, Emily M. Gallaher, Fannie Gerstle, Agnes E. Grieve, Belle Guthman, Amanda Holmes, Julia M. Hutchinson, Maud Jacobs, Esther R. Jacobsohn, Anna C. Johnston, Clara B. Kennedy, M. Anna Ker, Grace Leeman, Effie Lewis, Katharine Longemecker, Harriet Luchs, Agnes C. McGuire, Florence Merritt, Hattie E. Monash, Adeline H. Naudin, Gerda E. H. Nilson, Thekla W. C. Nilson, Selma Peper, Eva Phillips, Virginia C. Roberts, Florette B. Russak, Gertrude Ryan, Stella Silberberg, Miriam Simon, Annie B. Simpson, Rebecca B. Stern, Fannie Stich, Irene A. Sturcke, Rose Tobias, Hattie B. Weiss, Flora M. Werner, and Helen F. Williams.

Class B4—Rose Anastasi, Leona Madeleine Archer, Aimée Baer, Loretto Agnes Barry, Nellie Bloodgood, Sybilla Mary Bodmer, Lillian Butler, Laurentine Lily Cardozo, Mariana Josephine Chudoba, Georgette Cohn, Frances Gertrude Davis, Sara Deffley, Agnes Donnell, Alicoque Emma Duffy, Frances Grace Fallon, Emily Minnie Flood, Hilton Fredericka Franklin, Anna Gantz, Amanda Helen Griffin, Hortense Clara Hammond, Etta Hanlon, Madeline Mary Hennessy, Lucille Edna Holderer, Hannah Hyman, Mathilda Kaufman, Anna Kuenstler, Norton Jennie Lennox, Mary Theresa Loeble, Augusta Clara Lyon, Anunciata Viola McGinn, Mary Ada Measom, Hulda Moses, Maud Muller, Gertrude Nanck, Bruca Ella Nicholson, Anna Louise Peters, Brewster Harrison Pine, Maria Riordan, Catherine Emma Schavel, Meta Ray Schwerin, Lillie Seidner, Loretta Simpson, Lillie Solomon, Cecilia Anna Taafre, Regina Annie Tartt, Agnes Sarah Taylor, Emma Thomas, Mary Wager, Lucy Wood, and Flora Woog.

Class C4—Ellen Frances Alart, Martha Altman, Margaret Gorton Bishop, Hannah Bluestone, Helen Veronica Bolen, Clara Louise Bonsall, Cora Eleanor Braun, Nora Cecelia Brennan, Sarah Jeannette Brooks, Lillian T. Burke, Helene Lily Burlinson, Mary Anastatia Callahan, Margaret Crawford, Clara Agnes Cunningham, Amy Belen de Varona, Maude Hampton De Voe, Eleanor Louise Downs, Maude Radcliffe Elliman, Loretta Farrell, Nellie Blanche Flagler, Rebecca Nannett Graham, Grace Monica Haggerty, Anna Ursula Hugard, Florence Marion Kahn, Kathleen Adelaide Kelleher, May Josephine Lalor, Lottie Lask, Mary Lear, Margaret Mary Londergan, Elizabeth Lounsbury, Marybelle Lounsbury, Ella Bruce Malcolm, Frances Josephine Manley, Mata Martin, Helen Josephine McCabe, Florence Augusta McKown, Effie Alice May Milner, Theresa Myers, Catalina Violante Paez, Sarah Vivian Pisa, Mellora Estelle Powers, Maude Lillian Roberts, Marie Angela Roncoli, Blanche Sands, Jennie Louise Shea, Helen Rose Short, Marietta A. Smallen, May B. Stocking, and Florence Estelle Van Fleet.

Class D4—Rosella Bastin, Eleanor Rhodes Bishop, Ivy S. Bogert, Edna Phelps Brandon, Mina Brownfield, Emma Alvina Buehler, Mary Elizabeth Burns, Sadie E. Cantrell, Etta Sophia Cohn, Lilly Angela Crosson, Josephine Gertrude Cuskley, Eva Davidson, Virginia Duff, Esther Dunkirk, Elvire C. Durell, Clara Evans, Elizabeth Everett, Jennie Louise Foy, Theresa Gertrude Gaffney, Fanny Ingalls Geary, Mary E. Gordon, Brunhild A. C. Grassl, Helen Kathryn Hicks, Julia Loretta Hilbert, Carrie Lucretia Hough, Annie Teresa Joyce, Alberta Kahn, May F. Kenney, Nina Kush, Sarah Printess Lee, Caroline Levey, Rebecca Loretta Maher, Sara D. McCready, Sara C. Mcgeraghty, Anna Frances Meister, Sybilla Edith Metz, Jeannette Irene Molloy, Margaret Helen Moore, Susan Clara Murphy, Julia B. Murray, Helen Harriot Nash, Anita Pachner, Irene Isabelle Rothwell, Agnes Loretta Ryan, Alice Victoria Sainsbury, Louise T. Shelder, Bertha Estelle Smith, Katharine L. Thompson, Jennie Thompson, and Cecilia Zipser.

Class E4—Ruth Regina Bein, Bertha V. Blum, Miriam Bramson, Mary A. Brower, Ethel Gayner Browne, Mary Agnes Burke, Blanche Victorine Cohen, Fannie Lambert Collyer, Caroline G. Corday, Nelly Bernadette Curran, Margaret Donohue, Clara Florence G. Dooley, Claire T. Doual, Florence Cecilia Dowd, Isabel Elsenman, Margaret V. Fennell, Dora Fischlowitz, Minna Ginsberg, Frances Cynthia Galdwater, Stella Hess, Madeleine Emmeline Kaempffert, Pauline Kappus, Frieda C. Kirschner, Louise Hedwig Krusei, Annie C. Lange, Adelaide Leeman, Mary Gertrude McBride, Rose E. Geraldine Maguire, Nellie A. Marren, Elizabeth Genevieve McLaren, Sara Francis McMahon, August L. Moore, Anna L. Murphy, Reva Newman, Emily K. Scott O'Connor, Mary E. Cecelia O'Connor, Gunda A. H. Quamme, Emma Augusta Raeder, Julia Frances Randles, Miriam Reshower, Florence Edna Shanol, Sadie F. Sherry, Kathleen Cecelia Aloysius Smith, Lucy Steinach, Nettie Van Buren Vail, Edna Estelle Veile, Mary E. J. Walsh, Freda Welssker, Anna Margaret Weustink, and Grace Wiley.

The following students were neither late nor absent during their entire college course: Olga W. Bjerring, Florentine M. Fuld, Katherine Winterburn, Olga A. Dudek, Maria Kuenstler, and Mary E. Wager.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Motion Calendar.—Lacombe, J.—Room 122 Post Office Building, 2 P. M.

1—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Nassau Electric Railroad. 3—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. H. W. Johns Company. 4—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Shoaf. 5—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Kearney. 6—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 7—Railli vs. Troop. 8—Wallace vs. Riley. 9—Maitland vs. B. Goetz Manufacturing Company. 10—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 11—National Starch Company vs. Duryea. 12—Bruce vs. Buck. 13—King vs. Anderson. 14—Regina Music Box Company vs. Schmidt. 15—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 16—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 18—Continental Trust Company vs. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. 18½—In re White. 19—Beach vs. Gerbereux. 20—Radische vs. Kalle & Co. 21—Gale vs. Einstein.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, June 27, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Case on.

No. 8478—Graham vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No. 1 on calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J.

Case on.—No. 8478—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2448, 2577, 1174. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLaughlin, J.

Cause to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J.

Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Pt 2 in matter of will of John B. Haskin. 1151—Will of Russell Myers.

Wills for Probate—Kristine Ihmanni, Marc A. Valssier, Aaron Ogden, Henry L. Davis, Sarah E. Theall, Nicholas Ehrhart at 10:30 A. M. Godfrid Schlam at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

Case on.—No. 1097—Will of Mary F. Baker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 4475, 4730½, 4044½, 1442, 3452½, 1243, 1529, 465½, 1376. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 1645, 1655, 1661, 1663, 1712, 1727, 1627, 1170, 4459, 1664, 885½, 1644, 1718, 1585, 1628, 389, 1163. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J. Case on—No. 4536½—Moscowitz vs. Hornberger. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4984, 4138, 4961, 4611, 4817, 4802, 4864, 4818, 4529, 4913, 1390, 4918, 4901, 4911, 4658, 4931, 4758, 4907, 4880, 4821, 4937, 4890, 4861, 4747, 2225, 4865, 2737, 4826, 4436, 4893, 4728, 4969, 4887.

Equity Calendar—Nos. 218, 168, 224, 225, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of L'Allemand—William J. McCaffrey. Stevens vs. Hayward—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Adams—Richard M. Henry. Taylor vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company—Henry E. Howland. Woodbury vs. Bloom—George C. Austin. Donohue vs. Graham—James B. Butler. Newwitter vs. Rosenheim—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Muller vs. Cypress—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Hayes vs. Kerr—Charles Donohue.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Gildemeester & Kroeger—Henry K. S. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Morris J. Newwitter vs. Philip Rosenheim—Philip Rosenheim.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Emma Hayes vs. Leonard B. Kerr—Philip Blessington.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hugo Muller vs. Michael Cypress—George A. Tallman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Nos. 648, 655, 654. Every case on the June (1896) calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.; Part III.—Osborne, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J.—No calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has received three executions against John Stimmel, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 201 and 203 Bowery; two in favor of Conron Brothers, for $2,350, and one in favor of John F. Schuchman, for $478. He transferred the Germania Assembly Rooms property and 7 and 9 Second Avenue, to his wife, on Jan. 9. It is said that this was done as a protection against pressure of creditors. Mr. Stimmel is negotiating, it is said, for a loan of $60,000, on which he will take up existing mortgages and pay off other claims. He is quoted as saying that he will pay all creditors when he gets this loan, and it is said his floating debts will not exceed $10,000.

—Two executions were received by the Sheriff yesterday from Kings County against the J. C. Travis Company, which manufactures writing tablets at 309 Broadway. The executions are for $20,881, and are in favor of Henry E. Jones, who claimed that the company's property in this city a few weeks ago.

—A receiver has been appointed for the Falls Rivet and Machine Company of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The company's liabilities are placed at $65,000; assets about at $215,000. The company was bonded for $300,000 in 1893. These bonds, held by the Central Trust Company, will become due Dec. 20, 1898.

—Two executions have been received by the Sheriff against the firm of Chudkowich, manufacturer of women's wrappers at 91 East Broadway, for $818, but nothing was found to levy upon, as other persons claimed the goods and machinery under bills of sale.

—The Collins Manufacturing Company of Jackson, Mich., makers of road vehicles, has filed mortgages for $240,000 to secure Jackson creditors, and a second mortgage for $150,000, for the benefit of outside creditors. Assets are placed at $300,000.

—Nathan Ross, who deals in millinery at 512 Fulton Street, under the style of Ross Brothers, confessed judgment in this city yesterday to Charles A. Ross for $4,017.

—Six judgments, aggregating $6,328, were entered in this city yesterday against Emily L. McLoughlin of Clifton, Staten Island, in favor of Samuel K. Page.

—Dunk's Furniture Company, at 1,472 and 1,474 Broadway, is reported to have given a bill of sale of his entire stock to D. Wolf.

—Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,918 against Gustav A. Linke of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in favor of John F. Simons.

—The Munger Cycle Company of Indianapolis, Ind., assigned; liabilities, $80,000; assets, $10,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. H. E. Hartwell has sold to F. K. Feggeman, at $26,500, the five-story American basement dwelling 315 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Robert Whalen, at $1,500, the plot on the west side of Daly Avenue, 284 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 82 by 112.6 by 74.6 by 112.6. He also sold to the same buyer, at $4,400, the two-story brick dwelling on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 86.64 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 28.88 by 102.72 by 25 by 88.27.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, G. R. Waldron, at $23,000, the lot, 25 by 110, at 1,587 Third Avenue, east side, 25.8½ feet north of Eighty-ninth Street. In partition, Mr. Ingraham sold, to L. Frankenthaler, at $24,750, the five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house 83 Third Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 96.0½.

In partition, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Annie Kelly and M. Negunt, at $12,200, the property at 428 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 425 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear.

For to-day, the following sale is set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William M. K. Olcott, referee, 140 East Seventy-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 84.2, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 445 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story stone flat, by George Robinson of 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; cost, $23,000.

No. 55 Great Jones Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, by Thomas W. Keogh of 907 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 621 and 623 East Eighteenth Street, for a three-story brick factory and storage house, by John W. Bookman, owner, and John J. Raley of 13 West Ninety-sixth Street, lessee; cost, $2,500.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 98 feet north of Freeman Street, for three two-story brick frame and stone dwellings, by Ole H. Olsen, owner; cost, $10,500.

Morrison Place, Spuyten Duyvil, for a one-story frame bowling alley, by Henry Kroger, owner; cost, $600.

No. 30 Stanton Street, by Christine Alberts of 30 Stanton Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, $100.

Forsyth Street, by Barnet Friedman of 11 Elizabeth Street, owner; alterations to two four-story brick stores and basement; cost, $2,500.

No. 540 West Twenty-third Street, by James and William Lyall of 301 West Eighty-sixth Street, owners; alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost, $250.

No. 106 Forsyth Street, by Henry F. C. Rocks, owner; care of Wyckoff & Forsyth Street, lessee; alteration to a three-story brick hotel, hall, &c.; cost, $200.

Locust, Vyse, and Oostdorp Avenues, by the City of New-York; alterations to a three-story frome public schoolhouse; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,225 Brook Avenue, by Herbert A. Snipman, owner; alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 25.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Frederick Sackett $5,000

133D St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Hannah M. Halpin to Matthew Daly, ½ part 1

133D St, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Matthew Daly to Hannah M. Halpin, ½ part 1

120TH ST, 35 West; John A. Picken and wife to Gussie Cohen 1

102D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 100.11; James Bradley and wife to John Woods 100

123D St, n s, 268.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Louisa A. Richardson to Annie W. Ulman 250

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of the road from King's Bridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, ——x635x310x—; Raimund Von H. Schramm to Mary B. Schramm 100

PUBLIC DRIVE, or Boulevard, w s, Lots 3 and 5, map of Fort Washington Park; George G. Haven and wife to John Haven and others 2

INTERIOR LOT, 87.9 ft e of Mott Av and 109 ft n of 165th St, 27.6x irregular x 12.1x 25.6x8.8; Janet McAdam and husband to Mary Smith 350

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 135th St, 50x100; Arthur, as Charles Donahue; Rudolph F. Rabe and wife, individually and trustees, to Michael Conlan and another 38,600

BOSTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 74.2x119.6x irregular; James T. Barry to Mary E. Barry 1

CEDAR PLACE, s s, 45 ft w of Tinton Av, 50x100; George C. Hillman and wife to Maria C. Hillman 1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Crawford to Ann J. Hillman, ½ part 1

TOPPING ST, w s, 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; Thomas Allen and wife to Joseph J. Zimmermann 1

LOT 295, map of Section A Vyse estate; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to John H. Andrews 1

CRANE PLACE, w s, 195 ft n of 174th St, 90x200; Joseph J. Zimmermann and wife to Thomas Allen 1

JEROME AV, e corner of Oxford Place, Plots 67, 73, and 74, mortgage map of Townsend Hyde property, West Farms; Joseph Schloss and wife to Fannie E. Lawrence 100

DECATUR AV, w s, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Marcus Nathan and wife to Joseph H. Jones 10

SCOTT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 50x100; Murray C. Danenbaum and another to William W. Niles 1,450

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 50x100; same to Arthur O'Neill 3,900

SCOTT AV, w s, 25 ft n of Perry Av, 50x100; same to Robert Stevenson 1,550

SUBURBAN ST, s s, 126.10 ft w of Briggs Av, 28.10x129.6x25x143.10; same to Ann Murray 1,475

BRIGGS AV, w s, corner of Suburban St, 156.11x110x50x110x50; same to Ernest C. Weymann 2,600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 75x100; same to Charles Grossman and another 6,025

BRIGGS AV, n s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; same to George H. Simpson 2,650

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; George W. Smith to Annie P. Kountze 1

55TH ST, 337 East; Frances White and husband to Annie E. Moloney 1

LOT 270, map of New York; Ephraim B. Levy to Magdalena Friedel 350

51ST ST, n s, 190.5 ft w of 10th Av, 44.7x 100.5x51.5x—; Magdalena Klaus to Andrew Doubleih 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 566 and 968; Thomas J. McGuire to Ann McGuire 1

62D ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x65.2 x16x64.2; George W. Godward and wife to Ida Barstein 1

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Ida Barstein to Charles Lewis, ex prop 1

LOTS 8 and 9, partition map of the John Mulvey estate; Charles H. Young, referee, to Ann J. James 1,205

LOT 8, same map; same to Ellen Fay 655

LOT 2, same map; same to Thomas J. Reddy 415

LOT 1, same map; same to Laurence Mulvey 515

LOT 5, same map; same to John W. Mulvey 1,370

LOT 3, same map; same to John Wynne 405

LOT 4, same map; same to same 385

MONROE ST, 100; Lena Ledner to Barnett Levy ..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Joseph Broadman and wife to Abraham Elfenbein and wife 10

BLEECKER ST, 120; Christian F. Zobel and wife to Reuben Isaacs 1

WEST ST, 420; Charles N. Lane and others to William J. Devlin 20,000

GREENWICH ST, 694; Helen J. Van Meerbeke to Wilmot M. Smith 1

SAME PROPERTY; Amos Quackenboss and others to same 2

SAME PROPERTY; Wilmot M. Smith and wife to Helen J. Van Meerbeke, ½ part 2

SAME PROPERTY; same to Hulda A. Wicks and another, ½ part 2

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Third Av, 20x102.2; Selma Wallach to Louis Ferguson 1

74TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Julius J. Lyons 20,700

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.10x103.7x65.8x100; Joseph B. Weed to Arminth A. Merritt 1

77TH ST, 163 West; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Ella L. Swayne 100

95TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Kate Leuferty to Henry K. White 20,750

46TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Joseph A. Welch, referee, to George McClure 9,000

2D AV, e s, 100.4 ft s of 59th St, 25.1x100; Lucia D. Haubner to Joseph Kuhn 25,500

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 75th St, 25x73; Katharina Kunz to John Vorbach 20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Kunz to Katharina Kunz 1

62D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 100.5; Jennie Orr and others, executors, to John H. Robertson 19,500

47TH AV, n w corner 132d St, 20x75; Nicholas Bremer and another to Catherine M. Brenner 1

111TH ST, 230 East; Louis W. Olms and wife to Maria Strappone 5,300

118TH ST, 11, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Frederick Sackett and wife to Filippo Cirrito 21,000

2D AV, e s, 350 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Nellie A. Lawlor to Peter King 1

AVENUE D., s w corner of 14th St, 108x 105, Unionport; Edward G. Williams and wife to Wellington C. Newby 1,700

58TH ST, s s, w half of Lot 804, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Elizabeth B. Cameron to Elizabeth Kilsheimer 1

ST. OWEN PLACE, s s, Lot 55 and part of Lot 56, map of Section A, Cranford property, South Mount Vernon; Kenneth Crawford and wife to Catherine Lambe 1,000

3D ST, n s, Lot 290, map of Wakefield; George Oram to Charles F. Ayer 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Ellen Dunn; 214 East 59th St, about 3 years .. $1,350

DISCH, Gustave, to William Dineen; 88 Market St, 5 years 900

GREEN, George W., to Andrew Albegesi; 27 Thompson St, 2 years 828

McGURK, John H., to Johann H. Wendelken; 268 Bowery, 4 11-12 years 2,750

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, John H., and wife to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; Lot 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate, installments $4,500

BALSCHUN, Adolph, and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 182d St, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 30,000

BAYLIES, Nathalie E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 75th St, n e corner of 5th Av, 5 years 90,000

BUTT, John H., to Rebecca Butt; e s of 7th Av, 98.9 ft s of 29th St, 6 years ... 20,000

BROADBELT, William, and wife to Justus L. Bulkley and Theodore M. Barnes, trustees, &c., of Joseph E. Bulkley, deceased; n s of 147th St, 68 ft w of 8t. Nicholas Av and adjoining lot, 3 years, (two mortgages) 25,000

SAME to Jacob D. Butler; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, demand. 24,000

SAME to Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian of Mortimer minors; n s of 147th St, 20 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, and two adjoining lots, 3 years, (three mortgages) 37,500

BUTLER, Marion V., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of Walker St, 36 ft e of Courtlandt Alley, 5 years. 80,000

BACH, Myer, and wife to Agnes Windrath; n s of Rivington St, 22.4 ft s of Ludlow St, 3 years 2,000

BRAENDER, Philip, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 and 41 East 12th St, 3 years 150,000

COHEN, Alfred N., and wife to Augustus S. Van Wickle; 912 6th Av, 5 years.... 25,000

CIRRITO, Filippo, and wife to Augusta A. Koop; n s of 118th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, demand 22,000

SAME to Frederick Sackett; same property, demand 13,000

CRAWFORD, Ann J., and Ann J. Hillman and husband to Dollar Savings Bank; e s of Forest Av, 161.10 ft n of Cedar Place, 1 year 12,000

DEVLIN, William J., to Edith M. Williamson; 420 West St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Warren S. Burt; e s of West St, 73.3 ft n of Perry St, 3 years 3,300

ENGLERT, Michael, to Imon Hermon; 33 and 35 Delancey St, secures bonds 1,400

FERGUSON, Louis, to Selma Wallach; s s of 81st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 4,000

FRIEDEL, Magdalena, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 577 map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 175

GRASSMANN, Charles and Josephine, to Charles Danenbaum; e s of Southern Boulevard, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 5 years 3,615

SAME to B. Rothenberg; w s of Villa Av, 209.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 1,500

ISAACS, Reuben, to Christian F. Zobel, 120 Bleecker St, 2 years, &c. 10,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Marcus Nathan; w s of Decatur Av, 325 ft s of Scott Av, (two mortgages,) demand, &c. 3,000

KUHN, Joseph and Mary E., to trustees of Thomas P. Smith, deceased; e s of 2d Av, 100 ft n of 69th St, 2½ years.. 15,000

KAUFMANN, Oscar, to Morris Reno; s e corner of Park Av and 58th St, 1 year.. 2,000

SAME to Edward M. Burghard; 100 East 58th St and 103 to 111 East 65th St, 1 year 2,000

KING, James, to Mary V. B. Vanderpoel; e s of Lenox Av, 49.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years 20,000

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Lenox Av, 99.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years 20,000

SAME to same; e s of Lenox Av, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years 20,000

KELLY, Timothy, and wife to Twelf